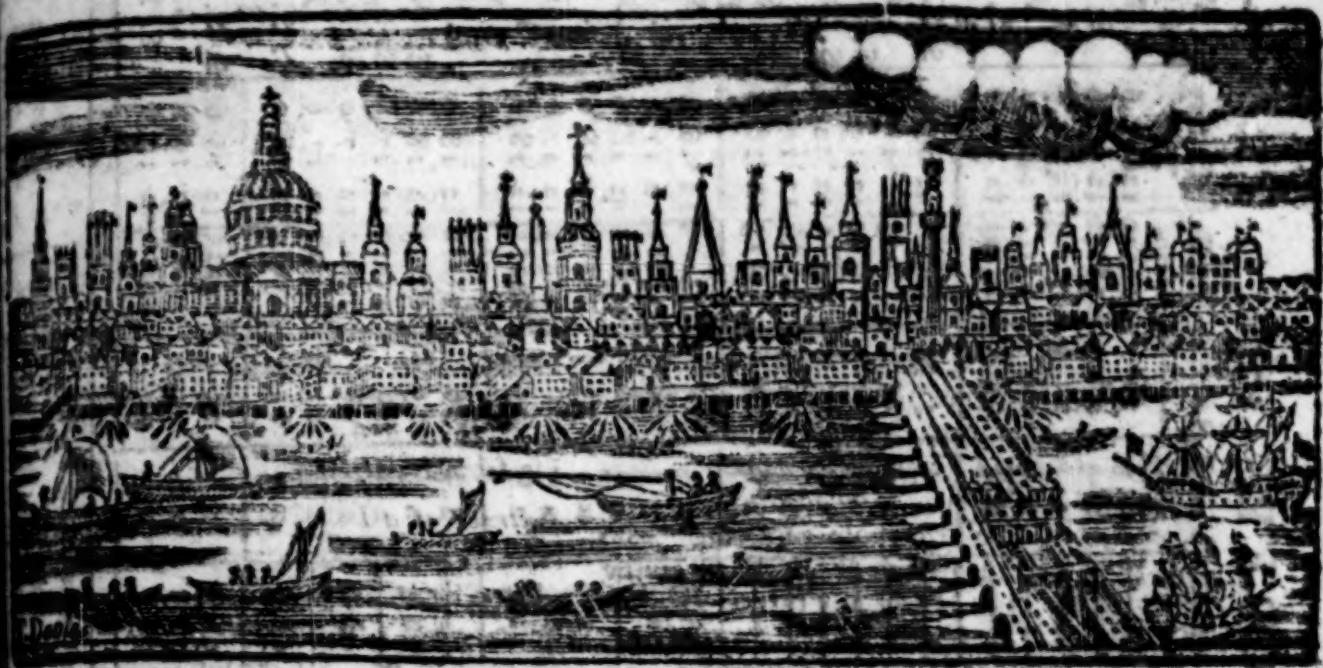


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*;

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47. in Pater-noster-Row; Of whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1732, to the present Time; ready bound and stitched, or any single Volume to complete Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1772.

	Bank Stock shut	India Stock shut	Sou. Sea. Stock shut	Old S. S. Ann. shut	New S. S. Ann. shut	3 per C. reduced shut	3 per C. Ind. An. shut	3 per C. confol. shut	3 per C. B. 1726 shut	3 per C. B. 1751.	3 per C. B. 1758.	4 P. C. 1762	Navy B. Disc.	Lo. An. Prem.	In. B. Prem.	Lottery Tick.	Wind at Deal	Weather
29		194 1/2			85 1/2			88 1/2	85 1/2		90 1/2		2 1/2	26	18 1/2	12 1/2	E. N. E.	London
30		190			85 1/2			88 1/2	85 1/2		90 1/2		2 1/2	26	18 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Rain
1	147 1/2	189			85 1/2			88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	15 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Rain
2		187			85 1/2			88 1/2	85 1/2		90 1/2		2 1/2	26	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
3	Sunday	187			85 1/2			87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. E.	Fair
4																	S. E.	Rain
5		189			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	12 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
6		188			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2		2 1/2	25	12 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
7	146 1/2	188			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
8		188			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
9	147 1/2	188			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
10		188			85 1/2			87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
11	Sunday	189			85 1/2			87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	26	14 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Fair
12	144 1/2	190			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2		2 1/2	25	14 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Fair
13		190			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	14 1/2	12 1/2	S. by S.	Fair
14		190			85 1/2	82 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	W. S. W.	Rain
15		187 1/2			85 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
16	146 1/2					81 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
17	143 1/2					82 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
18	Sunday							87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	13 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
19		185 1/2			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	15 1/2	12 1/2	S. W.	Fair
20	143 1/2				85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	14 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. E.	Fair
21	142 1/2	183 1/2	96 1/2		85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	15 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Fair
22	143 1/2	183 1/2			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	15 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Fair
23	143 1/2				85 1/2	18 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	15 1/2	12 1/2	E. S. E.	Fair
24	Sunday	183			85 1/2	18 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	15 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. E.	Foggy
25							86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	15 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. E.	Fair
26	143 1/2	182 1/2			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	14 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. E.	Rain
27	143 1/2	182 1/2			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	15 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. E.	Fair
28	143 1/2	183			85 1/2		86 1/2	87 1/2		85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	26	16 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Rain
29										85 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	2 1/2	25	16 1/2	12 1/2	S. S. W.	Fair

AVERAGE PRICES of GRAIN, by the Standard WINESTERS Bushel.

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.
1. d.	1. d.	1. d.	1. d.	1. d.

T H E LONDON MAGAZINE:


For OCTOBER, 1772.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

The Times are changed, and so are we.

S I R,

 Remember it was said by some foreigner (I forget who) that London is an epitome of the world. The observation is certainly true. This capital, as the center of the world, draws all other nations to itself, as by a kind of magnetic power. Here the swarthy Asiatic, the sober Turk, the stately Spaniard, the robust German, the vengeful Italian, and the fidgeting Frenchman, all these, and more than these, find here a warm reception. These emigrants, from the warm principle of self-love, are generally induced to settle on this hospitable shore; and in due course of time, after a series of intimate connections with the English, unite interests, and become complete and naturalized Englishmen. It is no wonder then if by intermarrying, and by blending together the other duties and interests of society, their tempers and inclinations should be frequently blended also. Such motley connections will necessarily produce motley characters; and hence it is that London cannot be equalled for an unbounded variety of original characters. To be convinced of this, let a man of a speculative humour but mark with attention the various faces of the croud that bustles thro' our streets. Such study, to a judicious physiognomist, will be productive of the most entertaining reflections; and I will engage, that between Charing-Cross and the Royal Exchange he will meet with the different nations of Europe in miniature. This is what makes an Englishman's

face *multum in parvo*; for it is the fertile spot where you may behold all the variety of sentiment and climate. When I meet a groupe of countenances, I frequently entertain myself by singling out each of them, and tracing its original, feature by feature, till I find it center in a French *cuisinier*, or a German fidler.

Need we then be surprised at the material alterations in the tempers as well as in the faces of the English? Need we be surprised, that our men are degenerating into all the little effeminacies which are the harbingers of national decline; or that our women are vying to outrun each other in the race of riot, dissipation, and wantonness? Let us cease then to be astonished that luxury has infected all ranks of society, that we have turned night into day, and that we are going to the devil as fast as we can: let us cease to be astonished, I say, for it is not now as it was in good Queen Bess's days —

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
His servants up, and rise at five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school:
To worship like his fathers was his care,
And teach their frugal virtues to his heir;
To prove, that luxury would never hold,
And place on good security his gold, &c. &c.

I was led into the foregoing reflections by reading a curious little historical anecdote of Elizabeth's reign. It seems that great princess, in a season of profound peace, was alarmed by some reports of an intended invasion by her enemies upon her kingdom; and that for this purpose many thousand foreigners were interspersed
R r r 2 through

through the city of London to serve as spies, or for other wicked designs. On this information, Elizabeth, with her usual prudence, issued out orders to the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. to make the strictest scrutiny through their several wards, and draw out an exact list of the names of all the foreigners residing therein, classed under their respective nations or provinces; by which the exact number of all foreigners residing in London could be ascertained. The citizens carefully obeyed, and in a short time returned the list, from which I have selected the following articles:

No. of Scots residing in London		
French	-	40
Spaniards and Portuguese	-	418
Italians	-	45
Dutch	-	140
Danes	-	2030
		2

This list must appear so very extraordinary in our times, that I will not deprive your readers of the pleasure of making their own reflections upon it. The thing, indeed, is strange, passing strange; but the first article is so incredible, that, lost in astonishment, I throw down my pen.

A SPECULIST.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Anecdote of the present Earl of LAUDERDALE.

HIS lordship, the present Earl of Lauderdale, was one day walking through the woods of his fine seat at *Hatton*, when he discovered a man with a fowling-piece in quest of game. The Earl knew the man; and the man knew the Earl. The Earl resolved to disarm him. The man was determined not to be disarmed. As each party was perfectly well acquainted with the rank of the other, there could be no mistake. My lord called to the man, "Sir, how dare you shoot in my grounds! Give me your gun." The man answered, "My lord, I will not give my gun." "Sir, said my lord, I will take it from you then." The man, who was an old soldier, replied with a noble firmness, "My lord, your lordship may attempt to disgrace me; but by G--- I will shoot you before I suffer it." The Earl looked stedfastly at the man's eyes, and saw him determined in his purpose. Struck with the grandeur of the man's soul, his lordship put his hand in his pocket, pulled out some silver, "Here, take this, you're a brave fellow!" The man, whose sensibility was awakened by the Earl's generosity, burst into tears, and threw down his gun, saying, "Your lordship may do what you please." My Lord Lauderdale desired the man to take up his gun, and the silver; and only begged that he would not again

shoot without licence in his lordship's grounds.

This story is communicated to the Editor of the London Magazine by a gentleman, who knows it to be a fact; and if it is not so, the noble lord, or any of his relations or friends, are desired to contradict it. Nor is it believed, that the principle of *fictional credit* is as yet so well established, that a peer of the realm would wish to give even a tacit countenance to such a story told to his honour, were it not strictly agreeable to truth.

The family of LAUDERDALE has been distinguished in many respects; as having produced a statesman --- a poet --- and a number of judges. — The story now told may serve to atone for the atrocious character of the Duke of Lauderdale, whose unrelenting conduct in the reign of Charles the second cannot be too severely censured; who, as the picture in the palace of *Hamilton* well represents it, was a most zealous friend to the *solemn league and covenant* — and yet persecuted to the death those honest well meaning whigs, who sincerely supported it. — The story now told dignifies the blood of Lauderdale more than the strains of the muse --- The story now told shews us, that such a family might well produce judges.

Ayrshire, Oct. 1772.

THE

THE BRITISH THEATRE.

THE Drama possesses so distinguished a rank in the literature of this kingdom, that we shall always consider it as our duty to our country and countrymen to be strictly attentive to this department. Indeed, the dramatic Muses have of late discovered so great an inclination to sleep, that they require to be roused. Instead of the green bay which formerly graced their brows with its immortal foliage, the drowsy poppy nods there, and sheds its evil influence around. Instead of that pathos, that wit, and that humour, which formerly polished, while they charmed the soul, what have we now but passion without nature, and declamation without sense---plots that are without invention, and sentiments that are cold, insipid, and dull! Such are the characteristics of the Drama of our times---and where is the wonder? A kind of French milk plays before our eyes, and prevents us from seeing and imitating the beauties of the later ages: we seem to forget that Wycherly excelled in drawing strong characters, Congreve in luxuriance of wit, and Farquhar in lively and elegant dialogue.

Will it be believed by a future age, that at a time when dramatic composition has been fostered by the kindest favour, the most unbounded munificence, it should degenerate into the deepest dullness? Where I talk of so liberal a patronage, I do not mean that it is derived from our king-----for his majesty, though he once affected to be the rising Augustus of his own Britain, has been by some malign influence estranged from the pleasures of elegant minds, and has long since transferred his august affections to the rattles of philosophy, to miniature works, gilded books, and toymen: nor from our nobility---for most of these wretches seem to be completely abandoned, and too despicable even to be laughed at by the Comic Muse: I mean, from the public, who have opened wide their arms to the dramatic Muses, and given them rewards which were before unknown.

In so deplorable a state of the Drama, it is strange that men of free and

enlarged minds should not arise to its relief, and, throwing off the shackles of custom, and rising above the dull genius of the age, point out to the dramatic Muse her errors, her want of spirit, her want of taste---where she has failed, and how she ought to amend. But, instead of this free and laudable discussion of public men and public performances, will it be believed that some secret, over-ruling influence has tied the hands of criticism, and locked up even the babbling tongue of the newspapers? Nor page, nor paragraph, relative to the Theatre, is suffered to meet the public eye without the sanction of those interested men, who hold in their hands the key of the press. As we consider this ignoble tyranny over the free mind as inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and as operating against the interests of our theatre in particular, we shall endeavour to break the enchantment, and untie the hands of criticism. We shall once more rear the standard of literary freedom, and fight under its banner. If our poets sacrifice the Muses on the shrine of sentimental Dullness, they shall hear of it: and if managers assume the majestic airs of monarchs, preferring nonsense and sing-song to sense and spirit, they shall not do it with impunity. We shall sully no laurels with ribaldry, nor withhold panegyric from its proper object: against Dullness only we declare war; and, come it in whatever shape it pleases, we will pursue it to its grave.

We know it is customary, at the commence of an undertaking of this kind, to expatiate upon the candour and impartiality which will be observed in the execution of it; we have nothing to say on this head, except that we desire no credit, when our panegyric or our censure is not supported by arguments. As we intend that this department shall contain a complete history of the theatre, we shall probably be more minute than usual in recording every incident the public ought to know: and the transactions of either house shall appear under their respective heads.

DRURY

DRURY LANE.

It is seldom any new dramatic performance is exhibited in the first month of the theatrical season: the managers take this opportunity to review their old forces, and to exercise their recruits.

Soon after the opening of this theatre, two young ladies appeared in the *Beggar's Opera* — the one *Polly*, the other *Lucy*. The first sung tolerably, but was destitute of other powers to please: the latter discovered some comic talents, but was not ripe for exhibiting them. The former has no abilities: the latter has some abilities, but she cannot use them properly.

These unsuccessful ladies were followed by a Mr. Diamond, who performed the part of *Romeo* in the tragedy of that name. He is not a good performer, and we venture to prophesy that he will never be better. He has acted in this profession for some time, and his parts seem to be arrived at their maturity. He understood the character but ill, and performed it still worse. It is the foible of us all, that we wish to be more than we ought to be. Let this gentleman assume a character in which the passions are less exerted than in *Romeo*, in which the soul is less agitated, and he will probably be successful.

The next adventurer was also ambitious, and failed. His name is Clinch, and he made his first appearance in the mad character of *Alexander*. The part in which he chose to introduce himself to the public, was a proof of his having gleaned his oratory and attitudes in the spouting-club. Loud without judgement, and loving without tenderness, he is ill calculated for either the hero or the lover. He may correct these faults, but he will never divest himself of them.

This performer was followed by a lady whose name is Smith, and who performed *Sylvia* in the dramatic romance of *Cymon*. This is the fairest flower of them all. Not that her person is endued with extraordinary charms — though her face and figure are pleasing — but that she commands the sweetest tones, and the softest movements. We do not intend to

mark her out to the public as faultless — perhaps her voice is destitute of variety — but her soft, melodious melancholy music, which she accompanies with a graceful manner, is irresistible. We greatly mistake, if Mr. Smith will not soon be a favourite singer and actress.

Account of the IRISH WIDOW,
Comic Piece of two Acts, lately per-
formed at this Theatre.

ON Friday the 23d of October a new piece was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, called the Irish Widow: the characters and plot are as follow:

Old Wittle - -	Mr. Parsons.
Young Wittle - -	Mr. Cauberley.
Mr. Bates - - -	Mr. Baddeley.
Mr. Kecksy - -	Mr. Dodd.
Sir Patrick O'Neale	Mr. Moody.
Thomas - - -	Mr. Weston.
Servants - - -	{ Mess. Wrighten, Griffiths, &c.
Widow Brady -	Mrs. Barry.

The piece is opened by a conversation between Mr. Bates and young Wittle; in which the latter informs Bates, that he became enamoured of a young widow at Scarborough who had agreed to marry him; that having informed his uncle (Old Wittle) of this, the old gentleman proposed to visit her, in order to be a better judge of the propriety of the match; that he liked the widow well at this visit, that he fell in love with her himself; thereby depriving him (young Wittle) both of his mistress and his fortune, the old man having the command of his nephew's fortune till he should marry with his consent. Bates sympathized with him in his misfortunes, and agrees to assist him in the recovery of his widow. Young Wittle then informs him, that a plot has been concerted already for that purpose, in which the widow herself is an agent.

Young Wittle now retires, and Thomas enters, chiefly to prepare for the reception of Old Wittle, who he informs us, has been transformed by love, from a grave and sober gentleman, to a beau, and a fop of the fashion. Soon after Old Wittle enters to confirm it, dressed out in the most ridiculous finery, when Bates rallies

1772.

him pretty closely on his fantastic humours and appearance: but on the old man's being displeased, Bates leaves him. Keckfy now enters, who, by his dress and conversation, seems to be a kind of a foolish, old, effeminate fop, passionately fond of his young wife, and blind to her gallantries. He praises Old Wittle greatly for his resolution of marrying, and encourages him in the perseverance of it by describing his own domestic happiness. Wittle then informs his friend of the good qualities of his mistress, her beauty, her good-humour, her sweetness, affability and modesty.

Soon after this the scene changes to the park, where the two old men appear again, and after them the Irish Widow, followed by three footmen and a black. In consequence of the concerted with Young Wittle, she now endeavours to disgust his uncle by a behaviour very different from what she had before entertained him with; and he is amazed to find her, instead of the meek creature he had imagined her to be, impudent, exultive, and flaunting it away with the gayest airs she could assume. Here follows a long scene; and the widow seduces her old lover so closely with her extravagant airs and behaviour, that, at the conclusion of it, he is pretty much disgusted; and afterwards sends her a letter, in which he resigns his pretensions to her. Here a temporary stroke is introduced: the black complains to his mistress that the footmen will not permit him to run before them, and that they pinch and strike him for presuming to do it. The footmen endeavour to vindicate themselves, by representing that they are free-born Englishmen, and ought to take place of a negro and a slave. The Widow, however, informs them, that it is her pleasure; that if they act against government, they must resign their places: and besides, that the king had lately placed the blacks on a par with the Britons, by making them equally free.

After this (in consequence of the letter also) Young Wittle enters to his wife as mad, on account of his being seduced of the Widow. The distressed situation of the nephew, joined with the representations of Bates, have the desired effect upon the old man,

and fright him effectually from his purpose. And here we think the plot seems brought to the wished-for crisis; but the author does not seem to have been of that opinion: for afterwards Sir Patrick O'Neale (who appears to have been the widow's father) enters, to threaten Old Wittle for breaking his promise to his daughter; and after him the Widow, dressed as an officer, and in the character of her brother, on pretence to demand satisfaction of Old Wittle for having first made proposals of marriage to his sister the widow, and then rejecting her. All these causes conspiring together, the old gentleman consents to retire with Bates, in order to settle the marriage of his nephew with the Widow, and to resign him the papers of his estate, &c. On his return, discovering that the fiery officer was no other than the Widow herself in breeches, he is greatly chagrined at having been bubbled, and insists on having the papers again restored to him; but Bates resigns them to the lawful owner of them, Young Wittle, and the piece concludes with a marriage, to the satisfaction of all the company except Old Wittle, and a song.

Such is the plot of this farcical performance, from a view of which the sagacious reader may easily conjecture what the execution must be. Though it is lengthened into two acts, there is not business in it sufficient for more than one act. Trifling and common as the fable is, the manner in which it is treated is still more trifling; it is tedious, tame, and disgusting.

With respect to the characters, they are a groupe culled from the common dramatic stock without taste or variety. The author has not marked any of them with one trace of originality; and so inconsistently are they supported, that some of them do nothing, and others have nothing to do. Keckfy has as little business in the piece as Sir Patrick O'Neale, and Thomas as little as either of them. Old Wittle is a wretch whose likeness is to be found no where; and Young Wittle is one of those whining, canting, mad innamoratos, who are to be found every where. Were not the Widow in Mrs. Barry's hands, even the booby galleries would hoot at her: gay without gaiety, and splendid without

without one feature of a gentlewoman, we wonder how any man could fall in love with her; we also wonder where the devil the author found her.

We should give an account of the sentiments, but there are none. In lieu of them are many Irishisms which make no one laugh --- wit without a point, and jests without a sting.

We confess this disgusting piece has tired us. 'Tis but a barren business where all is to blame and nothing to commend. We therefore close it, hoping that it is not the production of either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Garrick. It is not worthy of any man of genius.

COVENT GARDEN.

This theatre was opened by a *Prelude*, the chief intent of which was to introduce a young lady (Miss Barsanti) to the public. For this purpose it was well calculated, and this is all the praise we can grant to it. If it had any other aim, it missed it.

----- Miss Barsanti has since that time appeared in the character of *Estifania*. It may be sufficient to observe of her, that she endeavours to tread closely on the heels of Mrs. Abington. She possesses many requisites to rival that celebrated actress; but while she *imitates* her, she will never attain to her ease or her grace.

Another lady also (Mrs. Hartley) has appeared at this house in the tragic walk. She is not destitute of good qualities and accomplishments, but she will never equal Mrs. Yates, to which eminence she seems to aspire. She seem to have greatly mistaken her *forte*: she will be more successful in tenderness than in rage.

The only new piece which has yet appeared at this theatre is *Comus*, altered from Milton, by Mr. Colman. This gentleman has made very free with our old Bard: he has stripped his *Masque* of all the valuable jewels, and left the glare and tinsel only behind: the divine morality of the *Masque* is expunged, and the Bacchanalian rant only remains. This inimitable performance (which alone would have acquired immortality for Milton, had his *Paradise Lost* never appeared) has long been held sacred: but the managers are so well accustomed to hashing up and flashing down --- to the torture of poets, and the murder of plays --- that we are not to be surprised at any thing they do. Covent Garden theatre subsists alone by pageantry and pantomime, and the manager thinks he has an undoubted right to pick these up wherever he can find them.

Explanation of the annexed Plate.

AN ingenious correspondent, lately returned from the continent, met with an old print at a bookseller's shop in Antwerp, containing the representation of a large medallion, seven inches in diameter; but is totally ignorant of any thing relating to it, further than what the print exhibits. The plate annexed is a correct copy, only reduced to bring it within a convenient size. The opinion of the gentleman who favoured us with it, is, that it is the representation of an antient talisman; such an one as we meet with in an old edition of *Les Antiquités de la Ville de Lyon*; with a head in the center, and a Syriac inscription, of which the learned F.

Kircher has given an explanation. This head seems to be that of the emperor Vespasian, and the inscription round, to be a kind of cabalistical or rabbinical Hebrew: so, it is as old as the siege of Jerusalem; and might be made for the preservation of the city, and to counteract the Roman power. The reverse contains nothing but the inscription copied in the plate, which is carried round on a border about an inch broad; which border by the shading on the original was somewhat thicker than the middle.

A translation of the characters, with an account of the piece, are requested from some learned and able hand.

DEBATE



Inscription round the reverse Side.
OST TENEBRA SPERO LVCEM FELICITATIS
IVDEX DIES VLTIMVS · D · III · M ·



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M. H. C. 111.11.11

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL CLUB.

Continued from Page 415.

THE next day (May 1.) was that appointed for the opening of the Budget by Lord North. The following is nearly the speech delivered by his lordship :

" The whole supply for the service of the current year amounts to six millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds, and there remains in the sinking fund a surplus of one million and eight hundred thousand pounds. This being the state of the case, the question is, how this money is to be applied? And here the diminution of the public debt will naturally occur to every man as a proper object of our attention. But what plan are we to pursue? Shall we apply it to the extinction of our oldest or newest debts, of the greatest or least sums; or shall we make an equal division of it among them all? The last scheme is evidently ridiculous, because the dividend would amount to but a mere trifle, and the distribution of it would be attended with insurmountable difficulties. Our funds, not being, like those of France, composed of actions or certain equal sums, are not adapted to such an operation. In order to make them more marketable, and that every one might buy or sell as much or as little as he pleased, the legislator planned them upon a different foundation; and therefore we cannot easily avail ourselves of such a project, had we in our hands even a sum that would operate with some effect. Nor will there be much equity in applying the whole sum to the extinction of our oldest debts, because among them some of the latest purchasers are concerned; and it is clear, that the newest funds have no claim of preference on any account. What then remains, but to pay off with it a part of the greatest or least sums? Upon the former it would have little or no effect, the 3 *per cents.* consolidated amounting almost to forty millions; and therefore the same objection lies against this scheme as against that of dividing it equally amongst all the public creditors. Upon the latter

(the smallest debts) it certainly would have a considerable effect, and indeed upon all the other stocks; for it would sink the price of the other stocks, and raise the price of those to the diminution of which it might be applied. This is an insuperable objection against ever appropriating money to the extinction of any particular fund. Nor is this all the disadvantage of beginning to pay off our least debts. The principal of the national creditors will thus see, that they are never likely to be paid; or that, if they are, the day is so distant as almost to have the same effect as an absolute refusal of payment. What effect such an apprehension would produce, I need not explain. The committee sees, that it would prove very injurious, if not ruinous, to the great body of stockholders. What, then, you will say, is the equal and impartial plan that you propose, in lieu of all those that you have thus rejected? Having found that my former plan for reducing the national debt did not answer my expectations, and that the Bank does not seem very desirous of being paid the million borrowed of them upon the credit of Exchequer-bills, and which, indeed, we are liable to pay upon demand; finding, I say, this, and considering the lowness of the interest payable upon these bills, I propose that it be resolved to be the opinion of this committee, that any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, possessed of, interested in, or intitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint stock of 3l. *per cent.* annuities, consolidated by several acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of Geo. II. and several subsequent acts, which were made payable and transferable at the Bank of England; or of the annuities consolidated by the acts of the 25th of Geo. II. and 5th of Geo. III. called reduced annuities, also payable and transferable there; or of certain 3l. *per cent.* annuities, which are payable and transferable at the South Sea House, called Old South Sea Annuities

ties and New South Sea Annuities; or of 3l. *per cent.* annuities, payable in respect of 2,100,000l. granted by an act of the 24th year of the reign of George II. for the service of the year 1751, who, on or before the 15th of this instant May, and before the sum subscribed shall amount to 1,500,000l. shall subscribe their names, or signify their consent to accept, in lieu of their interest in any part of the said principal or capital stock standing in their names, and in full satisfaction and discharge thereof, the sum of 90l. in money for every 100l. and in that proportion for any greater or less sum or sums, composing one or more entire sum or sums of 100l. 50l. or 25l. of such principal or capital stock, one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th of October next, together with the interest due on the whole capital stock so subscribed to the 5th day of July next, shall, for every 100l. principal or capital stock, as aforesaid, so subscribed, be entitled to receive four tickets, in a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12l. 10s. each, (and in that proportion for any greater or less sum) the said tickets to be paid for in manner following: that is to say, that every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so subscribing, or signifying his, her, or their consent as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 15th day of this instant May, make a deposit of 1l. in respect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a security for making the future payments, to the cashiers of the Bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, for and in respect of every such ticket, 2l. on or before the 19th day of June next; 3l. on or before the 22d of July next; 3l. on or before the 21st of August next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 2d of October next: That, upon such payments being completed, tickets shall be delivered, as soon as the same can be prepared, to the persons entitled thereto: that the sum of 600,000l. shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, which prizes shall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to such proprietors, upon demand, on

the first day of March, 1773, or as soon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatsoever; and that all the monies to be received by the said cashier shall be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied from time to time, to such services as shall there have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, any of the said annuities, and so subscribing as aforesaid, shall have a certificate, from the said cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital stock by them respectively subscribed, and of all such sum or sums of money as he, she, or they, shall be entitled to receive, in consideration of such their subscription, and in lieu and discharge of his, her, or their capital stock so subscribed; and the holders or bearers of such certificates shall be paid, at the Bank of England, the several sums of money expressed in such certificates, together with the interest after the rate of 3l. *per cent. per ann.* on the capital stock so subscribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before described; that, upon payment of such sum or sums of money, with such interest, the whole of the principal or capital stock so subscribed shall stand discharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in respect thereof shall, from the 5th day of July, 1772, cease and be extinguished.

The scheme being thus laid open I think it incumbent upon myself to shew it is the most equitable and beneficial that in our present circumstances can be invented, both to the stockholder and to the public. That it is the most equitable to the stockholder is manifest; because none indulged with any preference, the matter being wholly left to his own option, and to the operation of cause which admit of little human calculation or controul. That it is the most beneficial to the stockholder will appear from considering, that it is intended not for a single effort, but the first of continued exertions of the same kind and extent to throw off the burden of our debts, and to refu-

to the proprietors of stock their capital. The public debts being thus put into a regular course of payment, the stocks will naturally rise, and gradually prove more and more advantageous to the proprietor, till they at last rise perhaps to par; for there was a time when they were at par. Look back twenty-five years, and you will find, that it is only since that period that they sold for less than their original value. I am sorry that they are now so low, and that it is not in our power to apply a more effectual remedy; but, though we cannot effect so great a change as Mr. Pelham, yet let us attempt what our finances will bear: it is but what we owe to our country and to ourselves. At present, there is the fairest prospect of the continuance of peace that I have known in my time. Suppose it then to continue for ten years: a supposition by no means extravagant. Peace has already subsisted for nine years; and, if we except the flurry of 1715, and the quarrel with Spain, which hardly deserve to be considered as wars, we shall find that peace lasted, since the memory of man, twenty-seven years. Hence the hypothesis of a ten years peace is by no means chimerical. The pacific dispositions of the French king, who regulates the motions of our great rival and antagonist, are well known. What then hinders us from cherishing this hope? I know I shall be laughed at for forming any calculation upon so precarious an event: let it however be remembered, that I assert nothing as a certainty. I might as well pretend to command the tides and winds, as the passions of men. I only assert, that at present there is the fairest prospect of peace that I ever knew. Let us then suppose, that peace will last ten years more. What will be the consequence to this nation, if we continue to pay off annually one million and a half, or the same sum that this lottery, and twelve hundred and fifty thousand pounds now out of the sinking fund, will produce? Upon calculation I find, that seventeen millions will be in that time discharged. Nor will this be the only advantage. The diminution of the annual interest, payable upon the national debt, arising from this manœuvre in the finances,

will raise the income of the sinking fund so as, in conjunction with the ordinary taxes upon land, malt, and so on, to make our annual revenue amount to seven millions. Now, suppose us to be at the end of this period dragged into a war. What sum is it likely to cost us? Not such enormous sums as when we stood single against France and Spain, and at the same time protected two sovereigns. If we embark no farther in expence than we did in the wars preceding the last, our yearly disbursements will, as I find by computation, be at an average about seven millions. Thus then shall we be, in the space of ten years, in a condition, without any additional taxes, to undertake such wars as preceded the last. And let it be remembered, that, though our successes were not so brilliant, though we did not gain so many glorious victories, nor made such extensive conquests, nor concluded such an advantageous peace, yet we sat down without any loss. What prevents us from adopting a similar plan of policy and oeconomy upon a future emergency? We do not stand in need of any conquests. Our dominions are at least as extensive as we could wish; and their improvement, not their extension, should be our chief aim. Thus we see, what I believe nobody expected at the conclusion of the last war, some, though no very certain prospect of gradually reducing the national debt, a step which will necessarily raise our credit and authority in Europe, and terrify our enemies into pacific measures. For it is not only an armed force, not only great armies and great naval forces, that will deter our rivals from violence, but the capacity of raising these bulwarks, when occasion calls. And the latter method is surely preferable to the former, which generally tempts one party or other to commit acts of hostility. Such is the plan of defence, which ought in my opinion to be adopted by a great minister, who has not so much to dread from foreign enemies as from domestic foes, from the violence of faction, and the clamour of discontent. If he has not the firmness and steadiness of mind to despise such impotent efforts, if he cannot forego the empty applause of the present moment for the

the solid praise that will be bestowed upon him, when prejudice wears off, and calm reflection succeeds to passion, he has no claim to the title of a great minister. Thus have I proved this plan to be the most just to the stockholder, and the most beneficial to the stockholder and the public. Such objections as occur to me, before they are made, I will endeavour to remove; such as do not occur to me, I must necessarily postpone till I hear them. It will be asked, why this lottery is made more advantageous to subscribers than the last, why they are allowed a profit that will, in all probability, amount to four or five, or six *per cent.* I answer, that the profit upon the tickets is very casual and uncertain; but that this lottery was framed upon a liberal plan, that, being the first trial of a great scheme, it might come into the world with some éclat, and with a name that might contribute to its success. I shall not therefore be displeased, if the subscribers gain four or five *per cent.* or even more. The difficulty of disposing of tickets, when the profits are small, is known to every man conversant in this business. For the same reason, the sums to be subscribed may amount to ten thousand pounds, that the great men in the city may think it worth their while to be concerned. Hence, though the subscription is open, and as equal as possible, there will be left some room for imputation. Some gentlemen may have more gracious respects, may be more alert, or even have more bodily strength than others. Any or all of these causes may operate to their advantage; and, if they happen to be the friends of the ministry, suspicions will arise. People will insinuate, that they were secretly favoured. Such misrepresentations all ministers are liable to; and the present ought not to repine, that they are not exempted from the common lot of humanity."

This speech was answered by Mr. Dowdeswell, who next got up. He spoke as follows:

"I am not displeased to find, that the noble Lord has dropt the plan of finance, which he adopted some years ago; because I was originally convinced, from the reason and nature of things, and I am now assured by ex-

perience, that it was not the most eligible. The reduction of so small a sum, from four to three *per cent.* was but a pitiful experiment upon a commodity, which should not have been touched but in the gross; because the purchase of it thus in the detail warned the public creditors to keep up the price; so that the minister's skill in the finances raised the value of the four *per cents*, which it is the business of government to buy, and sunk the value of the three *per cents*, which it ought to sell. This doctrine was sufficiently explained to the minister at the proper time; but I do not blame him for want of sagacity in rejecting it, as I now praise him for not obstinately persisting in this as in other ruinous measures, in order to evince to the admiring nation the firmness and steadiness of his character.

But, though I thus do justice to him in one particular, let it not be imagined that I approve of his present plan. In my opinion, the payment of the million due upon demand to the Bank would have been the proper application of this year's surplus. For the payment of the three *per cents*, you may take your own time; but, when called upon by the Bank, you must find the money, except you chuse to violate parliamentary faith. What opportunity then so proper as the present, when money lies, in some measure, idle in your hands? Upon hearing that the Bank had ceased to discount bills, I concluded that this step would be taken; because I could see no grounds for so extraordinary a measure in that corporation, but a want of money, or capital. Knowing, as I do, the vast utility of credit in trade, knowing that the Bank itself was instituted upon this principle, and that it gains considerably by the discount of bills, I had no other way but this supposition to account for the phenomenon. Was it not then natural in me to expect, that, though the Bank should act contrary to the interests of trade, the minister, that watchful Palinurus who steers the helm, would have adopted this scheme, in order to force them to act as the public good seemed to require? That bills upon houses, whose credit falls not much short of that of the Bank itself, seemed to me quite absurd, almost

almost as absurd as if these houses had refused Bank bills. Certainly they may do it upon the same grounds, and almost with as good a grace. See then what distress this would occasion in a country, which has accommodated itself to the most extensive credit! Was not this an object more worthy of the noble Lord's attention than this drop, which he has taken from the ocean of the public debts? Nor does he, as he imagines, pay off these fourteen hundred thousand pounds of our debts. He only purchases so much of the stockholders, if they chuse to accept his bargain. Payment supposes a tender of the full sum due, of a hundred for a hundred. Here we have a kind of compromise with the public creditors; but not such a compromise as the state of the funds and of the nation required. In the first place, it is unequal to the stockholders; because the proprietors of different stocks, whose values at market now differ by two *per cent.* are to have the same sum for every hundred. Ought not the minister to have attended to this circumstance, and to have hit upon some expedient, that would have put all parties upon a par?

In the second place, he has been as careless of the interest of the nation as of that of the stockholders. By this lottery, the public gains upon 150,000*l.* whereas, in former lotteries, when there was not so fair a prospect of peace, if we may believe the minister, it gained 200,000*l.* Is this the lucrative and beneficial scheme that it is represented? Had he in these peaceful, these halcyon days, made a more profitable bargain than was made in any former period, he would have done but his duty. But perhaps, notwithstanding the flattering appearance of an open subscription, there are some friends, some favourites to be served. It is worthy of observation, that the terms of the subscription are such as will put it in the power of 150 men, or less, to engross the whole. I say less; for may not the same individual subscribe in the name of another person? Such collusion is, I believe, not easily prevented in these transactions, and particularly in this, where the profusion of the minister throws out so tempting

a bait to avarice. Were not the noble Lord sensible, that this new plan of finance would not bear scrutiny, would he have supported it upon so sandy a foundation as the possible continuance of a ten years peace? The French king is of a pacific disposition, therefore we shall have a ten years peace! Has the noble Lord then ensured his life for ten years? Who will answer for so uncertain an event? Suppose he should live that time, yet is not peace absolutely certain. Pacific as he is, he was lately very near being dragged into a war by his minister, and the fact is, that he has been, in the space of less than thirty years, engaged in two expensive and bloody wars. May not the king of Spain, who is of a more active and warlike frame of mind, and who entertains an inveterate hatred against this nation, strike a blow, and will the family compact force him to follow the other's example? Let it even be granted, that these apprehensions are groundless, yet it will not follow, that at the end of ten years we shall have saved seventeen millions, and added seven hundred thousand pounds a year to our revenues. For I observe, that it is the maxim of administration to encrease our expence according to the encrease of our income. Will the minister, in the course of ten years, talk of no new establishment, no payment of civil list arrears? I do not assert that this will be the case; I only suggest the possibility of it. Besides, who will take upon him to say, that the revenue may not decrease? According to the noble Lord, it has actually decreased this year; or, at least, the money expected has not come into the treasury. But where is the wonder, when such little care is taken in the appointment of proper collectors? Sir W. Yonge, who was, if he is not now, a lord of the admiralty, is a proprietor, purchaser, and commissioner in the newly ceded islands. I do not mean to impeach the character of this gentleman; but I think it is not in human nature to do justice to so many capacities. One comes with his bag of gold, another comes with his bag of diamonds, and flesh and blood cannot withstand them. The minister, therefore, needs not be surprised, that the expected sums have not

not come into the treasury. If the rest of the commissioners be on the same footing, the failure was unavoidable.

But why should this carelessness in administration give any concern to us, who have allowed them to grant, without any examination, such large sums for American extraordinaries? In that department there is no check, no controul upon administration, and those whom they may chuse to appoint. We have never seen any estimate of the probable expence; not a scrip of paper has been laid before us, in order to enable us to form some ideas of the sums proper to be granted for that service. How are we to account for the embarrassed state in which these matters are left? Is it uncharitable to suspect, that this confusion is intentional, that it may be the more difficult for parliament to detect any malversation, any extravagance or peculation?

The same species of reasoning is applicable to the navy, of whose state we have heard such wonders. Last year you voted forty thousand seamen. Thirty thousand only were raised. But has the money intended for their maintenance been hoarded up, and brought to the account of savings? By no means, sir; the whole has been spent. The gross sum of five hundred thousand pounds, which you voted for a particular purpose, has not been applied according to your express orders, but been diverted to another service. Is this discretionary power in the admiralty to be tolerated? Is it to be allowed to expend such an immense sum as two millions, for that is the sum voted last year for the sea service, as it pleases; and then to send us in only a general account of its disbursement, without producing a single scrip of paper, a single voucher to show how, or when, or where, it was laid out? I am amazed that the ministry should have attempted to flur over so capital a point. Single as I am in this opinion, and late as it is in the session, I cannot help entering my protest against this method of disposing of the public money. In another session, I shall certainly move for an enquiry into this dangerous practice, and try a division upon an economical question. If Lord Sandwich is to have the arbitrary disposal

of such a prodigious sum, well may he boast of having put the fleet in excellent condition. But no thanks are due to him, but to your bounty. It has been lately the custom to extol Lord Sandwich, and to depreciate Sir E. Hawke and Admiral Saunders. But when had they five hundred thousand pounds extraordinary to sport with? Want of money, not want of skill or vigilance, kept the fleet, while they directed the admiralty, in so weak a state. The noble Lord has given us a picture of a great minister. Let me be indulged with liberty to throw out my ideas on the same subject. In my opinion, a great minister does not show his firmness so much in despising the clamours of his fellow-citizens, as the threats of his country's enemies. A great minister will not suffer his majesty's dominions to be seized, nor the British flag to be insulted with impunity. He will not see the nation put by an enemy to an enormous expence in warlike preparations, and require no indemnification. He will have a head to plan, and a heart to execute measures of his own, and not be the mere instrument of another. He will not one day give orders for a naval armament, and in five days, a space of time too short for receiving a more favourable answer from the continent, countermand those orders. The fleet I allude to was intended, as is evident from its being to rendezvous in the Downs, against some northern power. Could any fresh dispatches have arrived from any northern court in five days? What then was the object of this fleet? Can any one tell us? After such a recent and unaccountable fluctuation of counsels, does not the minister talk with a peculiar grace of manliness, steadiness and firmness, and other Roman virtues?

But these mysteries are not insearchable. The minister's blunders, amidst all his policy, furnish us with a key to his actions; and it is well known, that the fleet was ordered to the Downs, and recalled, with a view only to make the stocks fluctuate to his own emolument. These proceedings are scandalous; but they are true, and are attested by a thousand positive evidences."

Mr.

Mr. Jenkinson said, in answer to this, that the difference of one or two per cent. in the price of some of the stocks was a matter of little consequence; that to-morrow there might be no difference, as the price of stock was so fluctuating; that at any rate it was impossible to invent a scheme that would be entirely unexceptionable and equal to all parties; that an approximation to an equality was all that could be expected; that Mr. Dowdeswell was mistaken in supposing, that government had gained two hundred thousand pounds by lotteries of the same kind; that it had gained only one hundred and eighty; that the magnitude of the present plan, and the advantages arising from its success, called for a little liberality in the public; that when he heard of the Bank's forbearing to discount bills, he entertained the same opinion as Mr. Dowdeswell; that the noble Lord, being of the same opinion, had asked the Bank, whether they wanted to have the million in question payed; that they declined the offer; that he thence concluded the Bank had not discontinued the discounting of bills for want of cash; that he believed their motive for this measure was to prevent the exportation of our coin by Jews, who by this iniquitous traffic made a shilling upon every guinea, and received bills of exchange in return; that, as this was the real state of the case, the scheme now offered by the noble Lord was the only feasible way of serving the public that remained; that as to the American extraordinary, orders had been given for sending in such papers as would enable the treasury to form an estimate; that from some cause or other, which he did not know, these papers were not yet complete; that he hoped they would in another year be complete, and that then the house should have the satisfaction required; that, with respect to what had been said of the navy, he would be silent, and allow those, whose province it was, to explain that matter; that the favours which he had received from the minister left his testimony to his integrity and uprightness but little weight; but that, as far as his word would go, he must, upon the principles of gratitude and justice, free him from all

imputations of selfishness or negligence in the management of public affairs.

Mr. Hervey said, that the money granted by parliament was properly laid out by the admiralty; that he meant to have that day produced to the house the papers which gave an account of its expenditure; but that, in the multiplicity of other papers, they had been mislaid; but that he would endeavour to bring them on the following day; that he knew of no orders given to fit out a hostile armament; that, for ought he knew, the fleet in question was no more than what he hoped we should for the future see every year, a fleet ordered to rendezvous for the purpose of going through the naval evolutions, and of forcing every man concerned to keep our ships in good repair, and of proving to the nation, and to all the world, that our grand and natural bulwark is in the best state of defence.

Mr. Cornwall said, that he entirely agreed with Mr. Dowdeswell in what he had said with regard to the navy; that, though so nearly connected with the sea service, he yet could not help entering his protest against allowing the admiralty a discretionary power of applying such an immense sum of money in what manner they pleased; that he congratulated the noble Lord upon his relinquishing the plan of close lotteries; that the only list of subscribers ever shown to the house was the most disgraceful to the minister that could be imagined; and that he hoped, for the sake of his own character, the noble Lord would never more plan a close lottery; that, while such transactions stared parliament in the face, it was in vain that his friends and dependants vouched for his disinterestedness and generosity.

Lord North replied, that in his opinion Mr. Jenkinson had satisfactorily answered Mr. Dowdeswell's objections to the lottery; that, however severe that honourable gentleman's reflections might be upon him, he would not repine while they tended to the public good; that, as to the money arising from the sale of lands in the conquered islands, he could not explain the reason of its not reaching to the treasury; but the fact was, that

that it had not yet reached it; that he understood the gentleman, who superintended that business, was on his passage home, and that he doubted not but he would satisfactorily explain the mystery; that, with respect to Sir W. Yonge's possessing so many places, the present ministers were not peculiarly blameable; that no complaint had yet been preferred against him; that he acted, and with satisfaction, in the same capacity during two former administrations, in one of which Mr. Dowdeswell bore a capital part; that the honourable gentleman had his leave to represent him as a bull or bear or lame duck in the alley, if he pleased; that there were as good reasons for ordering out a fleet, as there were for countermanding it; that every thing was obtained, which could be obtained by a fleet; that, except he was commanded by the house, he could not think it proper to disclose so delicate an affair; that time would discover it, and fully justify the conduct of administration; that Mr. Dowdeswell accused him unreasonably of having no plan of his own, as it was enough if he approved of another's scheme to make him adopt it; that to come into the house and say, "This is my plan, I framed it, and you must embrace it," would be such arrogance and presumption as the commons of Great Britain would never endure; that he never meant to apply to himself the character of a great minister which he had given; that it flowed naturally from the rest of his discourse; that any man in the house, and particularly Mr. Dowdeswell, would execute better than himself a trust, which, however, he endeavoured to discharge faithfully, and ably as far as his talents would go.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Volat irrevocabile tempus. HOR.

SIR,

WHEN I trace the various pursuits of mankind, and observe how eagerly they take the different tracks, into which they are led by ambition or folly, I am induced to think, that they have forgotten, what my motto expresses, that *time flies not to be recalled.*

How few imitate that virtuous Roman emperor, who considered that day as lost in which he had not done some good; in which he had not either contributed to the welfare of his country, aided virtue in distress, or rewarded and encouraged a citizen in the arduous pursuit of glory!

Ambition, and the love of riches and honours, are the motives of the generality of human actions. The greatest monarchs that ever reigned, though they possessed territories that knew no limits, have still thirsted after the neighbouring kingdoms that surrounded them, and forced their way to universal monarchy through seas of blood. Alexander, after having made a mere desert of the world, wept that its limits were so narrow, which disappointed him of all further hopes of spreading carnage and desolation. Cæsar, after having reduced every foreign power to the Roman yoke, led on by an ambition that would admit of no equal, and suffer no controul, turned his arms against his own country, and, of the freest people in the world, made the most abject slaves. Alexander, however, paid his debt to Nature in the prime of his life; and Cæsar fell a sacrifice, by the hand of his friend Brutus, to the just resentment of his enslaved countrymen.

But why, sir, need I ransack the annals of antiquity, to shew in what a contemptible manner some of the *lords of the creation* run through the little portion of time, which Nature has allotted to the longest period of human life? Our own days will direct our views to the regions of the North, where Ambition now strides over Justice, Force over Virtue, and where a thirst of power and dominion has in a manner ruined and depopulated whole cities.

Let us not, however, blame princes alone for the misapplication of time, since the same charge stands good though perhaps in a less degree, against almost every individual; for there is hardly a man living, who cannot accuse himself of having done, at some time or other, what he afterwards looked back on with regret. At another opportunity, I may perhaps trouble you with my sentiments on the latter part of this subject. I am, sir,

An old Correspondent.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As you have lately admitted remarks on the mode of baptism, I beg you will favour me to insert a few reflections on a correspondent of yours last month, signed *Philoveritas*. I will not enter into the gentleman's motives for writing: he may very possibly be a lover of truth, as far as he sees it; but either he does not understand the subject he wrote about, or there is something very disingenuous in his manner of reasoning. He sets out with proposing to state the arguments on both sides of the question, that the reader may see the evidence for each at one view, and judge which has the advantage. What, sir, would one expect from such a profession? Why, doubtless, that the evidence for immersion, and the evidence for sprinkling, be fairly stated; but he will be deplorably disappointed, who reads this writer's remarks with any such expectation.

On one side, the few arguments he brings for immersion he misrepresents, and then pretends, in a trifling, confused manner, to answer them. On the other side, he amuses us with the story of our Lord's washing Peter's feet, and with observations on the sprinklings under the Old Testament: all which have no more a reference to Christian baptism, than they have to transubstantiation. The plain, undisguised state of the question is this: an ordinance was instituted by our Lord Jesus Christ, as a significant institution, whereby his real disciples might enter on the public profession of his religion, and in the easiest manner he gave them instructions how this institution should be administered. The words, "Do ye this in remembrance of me," were not plainer than the command, "Go ye and teach all nations, baptising them," before corruption and custom altered the true and original idea of the word βαπτίζω. The Apostle Paul, in Romans vi. explains to us what was the view of our Lord in appointing this ordinance: he tells us, that when a man is converted from a state of sin to God, that man may be said to be dead to sin, so as that he will not live any longer therein; and therefore that baptism,

being the public profession of such a death, is to be the representation of a burial. In baptism is set forth, that, as Christ died for sin, and was buried, so the man professes to die to sin, i. e. in plainer language, to renounce it, to put off the old man, to have no further concern with it, as a dead person has no further concern with this world; and that as Christ was raised again by the glory of the Father, even so the man baptised, being raised again also thereby, declares his obligation and desire to walk in newness of life; accordingly, to signify this, the person is buried in the water, and then raised out of the water. I think no reasoning can be more just than this of the apostle's in favour of immersion.

In any ordinance it is necessary, that the outward and visible sign should be significant of the thing signified by it, or else it has no meaning at all. The outward sign should be expressive of the inward and spiritual grace. In the Lord's supper, the breaking of the bread signifies the body of Christ broken for us; the pouring out the wine signifies the shedding of his blood; the giving it to the communicants signifies the freedom, with which Christ gives the benefits of his redemption to his people; and their partaking of it signifies their living on him by faith, which is often in scripture represented figuratively by "eating his flesh, and drinking his blood." John vi. 53, 54. There is a meaning in every circumstance; and might we not expect, that the ordinance of baptism should, in its administration, bear a resemblance also to the thing signified by it? The apostle tells us, that its intention was to shadow out, that we are a people dead to sin, and alive to God, and therefore that in baptism we are buried, and (as he adds in Col. ii. 12.) raised again. Now what way would common sense suggest to us, that baptism should be administered so as to have the representation of a burial and a resurrection? Will the sprinkling a few drops of water on the face give it this idea? Nothing so unlike, nothing so impertinent. No, sir, in order that a man should be buried in baptism and raised again, he must be put under the water, and then

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the ordinance will bear a resemblance to the thing specified by it. If you alter this practice, you destroy every thing significant in it, and make it a blind, unmeaning, irrational ceremony; and therefore it is observable that the apostle says, Rom. vi. 3. that (*εἰς*) *so many* as were baptised were buried thus; consequently, that none were baptised in any other way. This then being our Lord's view in the institution, I would ask, what better word could he have used to express the command to dip or bury the person in water than βαπτίζω? Is there a word in the Greek tongue to express dipping but this and its primitive βαπτω? I know of none; and Dr. Stennet has in a most judicious manner demonstrated, that where there are any circumstances to determine precisely the meaning of the word in any particular place, it has always favoured dipping, and that there is no place in all the Bible, where it can, with any precision, be said to favour sprinkling; that the inferences drawn from particular texts to support this last explanation are to the last degree uncertain, and discover nothing so much as the weakness of the cause they are meant to defend. Though people trifle thus with the Bible, they would be very sorry to act with such uncertainty about their worldly matters.

But to come to your correspondent. He seems willing to dispatch us without any ceremony, and therefore he tells us, that Rom. vi. "does not refer to water baptism, but to sufferings." This is a new conceit: I never heard it before. If it is admitted, then, upon this principle, the apostle's meaning in this chapter must, I presume, be this: "That whatever Christians suffered for Christ's sake were put to death; for the apostle says, that *so many* as were baptised into Jesus Christ were baptised into his death, and buried with him; that the intention also of their suffering thus was, that they might afterwards walk in newness of life, and that this the apostle offered as a motive to the believing Romans not to live in sin." This is a fair deduction from the gentleman's premises, and I give him joy of the discovery. The truth is however, that the apostle does not speak of sufferings in all the chapter: the

gentleman might as well suppose, that he meant sufferings also in Col. ii. 12. where he says, they were "buried with Christ in baptism, wherein also they were risen with him through the faith of the operation of God," &c. Whereas the apostle, in both places, speaks only of a death to sin, and what arguments arose from a Christian's experience of divine things in his heart, and from his outward profession by baptism, to be holy in his life and behaviour.

I submit to the judicious and unprejudiced reader, which is most consistent with truth, mine or your other correspondent's opinion. If I am right, we may, without any far-fetched suppositions, see a beautiful propriety in the account which the scripture gives of the primitive baptisms, that John, Christ's forerunner, baptised in Enon, near to Salim; because that it was a suitable place, in that there was much water there; that when Philip baptised the eunuch they both went down into the water, and afterwards came both up out of the water. The phrase *εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ*, used in Acts viii. 38. you may find used also in Matth. xvii. 15. and Mark ix. 22. in both which places it indisputably signifies *into* the water; and if it signify so in these places, what perverse criticism must it be not to suppose it to signify the same in other places! This is to destroy all faith in language, and to reduce us to such a state of scepticism, respecting the meaning of scripture, that a sensible man would prefer infidelity to it.

I do not clearly understand your correspondent's reasoning on the prepositions *απὸ* and *ἐν*. I acknowledge that *απὸ* does sometimes signify *from*; I never remember *ἐν* to signify *at*; and it is clear, that *ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῳ* must as necessarily mean *in* Jordan, in Math. iii. 6. as it does in 2 Kings v. 14. where it is said, that Naaman dipped himself in Jordan seven times, *ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῳ*, and if a man was *in* Jordan, and it was said of him afterwards, that he came *απὸ τοῦ ὕδατος*, I could make no difficulty in understanding that he came *out* of Jordan; but he tells us, "that granting our Lord was baptised *in* Jordan, and that the eunuch went down *into* the water, still it does not follow they were dipped;

ped; for that *Banhi* signifies to dip, and to sprinkle also. But, if they were not dipped, why did they go into the water at all? And where are his proofs, that *Banhi* signifies to sprinkle? I deny that it ever does. Let him bring his argument for it, and I promise to meet him, though it is really unnecessary, considering how substantially Dr. Stennett has answered Mr. Addington on the subject. Such demi-critics as your correspondent may laugh at the Doctor's book, and shew their wisdom by sneering at their betters; but I will defy him to give a solid reply to it; or suppose that, for the sake of argument, I might grant for a moment, that the word does, in some cases, signify to sprinkle, what will he get by such a concession? If what I have said before be just, the word is never used for sprinkling, when it is applied to this ordinance; because the apostle says, that *so many* as were baptised were bound in baptism. From whence I conclude, that to sprinkle is not Christian baptism; and this is a sufficient answer to the charge of anabaptism in his note. We never do baptise such as have been baptised before. As for the text, Gal. iii. 27. "As many as have been baptised *into* Christ," &c. we do *not* lay any great stress upon it, but consider it as a kind of collateral proof, the word *into* seeming to refer to the mode of baptism by dipping and burying in the water.

I have only to add a remark on the case of the Israelites being baptised in the cloud and in the sea, which the gentleman adduces in favour of sprinkling. They could not have been sprinkled by the cloud; for there does not appear to have been any water in it: it was only a supernatural appearance, in the day resembling a cloud, in the night a pillar of fire. At the very time the Israelites passed through the Red Sea, this cloud is said to have had the appearance of light to them, Exod. xiv. 20. And how could they have been sprinkled by the cloud, ("descending on them in a plentiful rain," as Mr. Addington says) when the history says, that they went through upon dry ground? Is the ground dry when it rains hard? Neither could they have been sprinkled by the sea; because the waters were congealed on

both sides of them, *like a wall*, v. 22. They stood *as an heap*, Psalm lxxviii. 13. All the apostle meant to inform us, in 2 Cor. x. 2. by saying *they were baptised*, &c. was, that they were led by Moses through the cavity, which the sea had before covered, and that being surrounded on all sides by the cloud, and by the waters, they might be said, by a figure, to come as it were *out* of the sea. The Syriac translation of that verse greatly favours this interpretation, and so do the words of Moses, "that Israel went into the midst of the sea on the dry ground;" and the Egyptians, pursuing them into the midst of the sea, were not figuratively, but literally overwhelmed. Ex. xiv. 22, 23.

Your correspondent may amuse himself with the imagination, "that Christ gave an injunction to be performed in true obedience to him, without laying any great stress upon the action or thing done." I cannot suppose, that our Lord acted so foolishly; for the gentleman's words seem to imply, "that our Lord ordained an action to be done, and did not tell us what that action should be, nor how it is to be done; that he left us to guess at his meaning, or that, if our hearts are well disposed, the outward expression of our obedience may be whatever we please," &c. To what unlimited extravagancies might such a notion lead us! What, if we were to argue thus concerning the Lord's supper also? Might we not here indulge our imaginations? Use the wafer instead of bread? Refuse the cup to the laity, and alter this ordinance, as well as custom has altered baptism? Is there not the very same reason for calling a man an idolater, because he will strictly adhere to the primitive mode of administering and receiving the Lord's supper; as there is for your correspondent's calling us idolaters, for strictly adhering to the scriptural mode and intention of baptism? I hope, though we do not make this, nor any other expression of our love to Christ, the ground of our acceptance with him, we desire not to act from such an unworthy principle: our trust is in the satisfaction of Christ only for salvation, at the time that many of us, I hope, make it their study through the spirit to mortify

the deeds of the body, and, being risen with Christ, to seek the things that are above, where Christ is.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
Sept. 14, 1772. A. M.

Extracts of Letters from a Person in the Country to his Friend in London, continued from Page 423.

IN my former, I entered upon a general sketch of the canals now forming, and in some parts compleated in Staffordshire, and the adjacent counties. The Staffordshire canal is finished to Stone, and will, it is expected, be brought to the edge of the Staffordshire manufactory of earthen ware at Burslem, and its neighbourhood. I left the canal to give a slight sketch of this business. It is a traffic of great consequence; it employs a great number of hands of all ages, in a manner that in general adds much to their robustness. In a large district full of people, full of business, one sees nothing but health, plenty, and vigour. It is a good poor man's country; plenty of labour and provisions, to those who are willing to work. Children can soon earn their subsistence: a numerous offspring is not a burthen. All kinds of earthenware are here made, from the coarsest mugs to the finest metal of the Queen's ware. A spirit of emulation has obtained a seat here. Men of genius and fortune strive who shall most eminently gain honour to themselves and their country. The imitative arts are cultivated with assiduity and success.

To those who are strangers to the manufactories here carried on, the immense quantities of pottery sent from hence to most countries, it will be a matter of surprise to hear, that the principal materials from which the manufactory is produced, are brought half round the nation by sea, and then by a very difficult land-carriage of between twenty and thirty miles. Flints come from the Thames, round the land's-end to Liverpool, and up the river Weaver, into the heart of Cheshire, and carried by land to Burslem and its neighbourhood. The clay is chiefly brought from the island of Portland, the coasts of Cornwall, or other places in the west of England, the same course, and with the same difficulty, to a hilly country, remote

from water-carriage. The manufactured goods are likewise sent away by land-carriage. Much of it comes by waggons to London; the rest is conveyed to the neighbouring ports by land-carriage.

Should it be asked, whence comes it that such a manufactory should be established in a country that is subject to such difficulties, it is answered, that this country happens to be possessed of two or three material advantages. There is coal in plenty, and a kind of clay that serves for moulds to burn their finest wares in, and a populous and fruitful country. These have enabled the manufacturers to surpass others, and, under great disadvantages, afford their wares at a reasonable rate.

Of what consequence it will be to this place to have a navigable canal, that shall bring the new materials to the doors of the potters, by a much more compendious route, and at a much less expence, and which shall at the same time convey their goods to market, with much less expence, more safety, and greater expedition, need not to be described: it is self-evident, as well as the advantages which must result to the undertakers when once they have conducted the canal to this point. This winter will probably bring it to the confines, and another will see it at the center. From this seat of diligence it passes into Cheshire, through a subterranean arch of a mile and three quarters long which is now successfully constructing. This is an astonishing attempt, and believe surpasses any thing of the kind. As a great number of hands cannot be employed at once, it proceeds slowly. Some difficulties have arisen likewise, I am told, from the sponginess of the earth in some parts of the cut: but the business is proceeding with reasonable dispatch, and by the time that this canal, continued through Cheshire, is finished to its junction with the Duke of Bridgewater's work near Runcorn, this subterranean canal will be compleated, and open free, safe, certain intercourse between Hull and Liverpool, Manchester, Coventry, and ere long with Birmingham and Bristol.

In the course of this canal through Cheshire it touches Middlewich, where large quantities of it are made; pass

passes not far from Northwich, where still larger quantities are manufactured, and will supply the interior parts with coal, lime-stone, and many other articles, which, from the badness of the roads, and expence of materials to repair them, cost the consumers very dear. Add to this the easy transport of cheese from the dairies to the ports will be a vast saving, and a vast conveniency to every body. Sensible of the benefits likely to result from such a method of communication, some gentlemen of Chester, and other parts of the country, obtained an act the last session for a navigable cut from Chester to Middlewich. This will be about 24 miles in length, and passes through a country, to which it will be of unspeakable advantage. Some progress is made in this undertaking, and I hear it proceeds with considerable expedition. But these are not all: some persons of enterprise, and proper ability to judge of the probability of success, have been engaged these two years in a more extensive work, and this is a communication between Leeds in Yorkshire and Liverpool, a space of above one hundred miles, through a most uneven country, and where they have many of those difficulties to contend with, any one of which, a few years ago, would have been deemed insuperable. Great, however, as they are, they are surmounted, and above twenty miles are finished and navigable. The project of this canal is most signally useful to these parts of the world at present, and must remain so. It facilitates the transport of our colony produce to Holland, to the Elbe, the Baltic, as much as the canal now cutting from the Clyde to the Forth, through Scotland: a vast acquisition to the trade of Glasgow, and all Scotland, upon the decay of English commerce. But I do not re-
 main at this: the riches of the empire gradually flow to the seat of empire; yet, being an Englishman, the love of my country so far prevails, as with my fellow Britons the fruition of that commerce, to which the diligence and ability of our countryman have opened a door.

Those who have seen the Leeds canal, observed the oeconomy with which it is conducted. The attention

to make every part of their work subservient to some useful purpose, the zeal with which the undertakers are served, and the great progress they have made, speak of this work in terms of approbation.

From the Staffordshire canal, crossing from the Trent to Liverpool, an opening is made to Coventry, and powers are obtained to continue this canal from Coventry to Oxford. The ground is opened for several miles towards this place; but whence it arises I know not: the works seem at a stand; and as great a friend as I am to these undertakings, here I wish it may stop, till the citizens of London have time to bethink themselves.

I know it is proposed to improve the navigation of the river Thames from Oxford to London. That it may be amended, there seems not a doubt; and the length may be shortened by cuts, where the river takes a large circuit. But, with all the expence that can be laid out upon it, and all the improvements by the united skill of the several able engineers, of whom the British nation is now in possession, it is impossible to make these amendments equal to a canal, conducted in as straight a line as the ground will permit, from London to Coventry, without ever coming near the Thames, or near Oxford. If, indeed, a branch is sent off from this main canal, I should see no objection: it would furnish them with coals at a cheaper rate, and some articles of provision: these are absolutely necessary to such a seat of learning. But that Oxford should be made a place of commerce, is contrary to the genius of the place, the necessary retirement and employment of the students. The making the seat of the Muses the center of traffic, or even the principal road of communication, ought by all means to be avoided.

The benefits resulting from the communication I propose, with the principal northern canals, are innumerable; but I will first state a few disadvantages that will arise to the capital, if such a communication is not set on foot.

Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, will supply all the midland parts of England, within fifty miles of London, perhaps thirty, with all heavy goods,

as grocery, wines, iron ware, and many other articles, at a much cheaper rate than London can afford them, on account of land carriage instead of water. These ports will be supplied with all sorts of manufactures for exportation, on much better terms, because the navigations either pass thro' or on the confines of the manufacturing countries. By these means the inland trade of the city will daily diminish; and their exports must likewise diminish, because all their trading neighbours can purchase their goods on better terms, by reason of the less expensive carriage.

The good effects of a canal would be, that it would bring all kinds of provisions to the capital at a much cheaper rate, and in a much better condition, than by land-carriage. Even hay would be brought with ease from greater distances than can be suspected, on easy terms. Instead of being supplied with this article from the limited circle of ten or fifteen miles, it might be brought fifty at a much less expence. Corn, from the interior parts of the kingdom, would be brought to London, instead of finding its way to the out-ports; and it would come so much the cheaper, as the boats would be sure of back carriage. Coal, lime, stone, timber, deals, at least, would supply immense traffic, and all other kinds of heavy goods. Even sheep, calves, hogs, nay oxen, might be thus conveyed, at a trifling expence, and in fine condition for immediate use. The manufactures of Birmingham, Coventry, Manchester, every part of the North, would thus find a safe and speedy conveyance. The savings of insurance, in time of war, would be sufficient almost to complete such a navigation.

The Duke of Bridgewater has established regular passage-boats from Manchester to within two miles of Warrington and other places: people find the benefit of them. Forty, fifty, or sixty people, are conveyed above twenty miles for a shilling a-piece, in a shorter time than they can travel even in a carriage by land. They are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods, at the same expence --- a prodigious benefit this to the public and to individuals. This will be the case upon all the canals,

and would be particularly so in the neighbourhood of London. Instead of selling the produce of the farm to higglers, and they to gain a profit upon the consumers, these middle people would cease; the farmers themselves, along the canals, would bring their produce to market. But the advantages are, as I said before, innumerable.

From a superficial view of the country, the scheme appears extremely practicable; and, as I have not the least doubt but it would be alike advantageous to the proprietors and the public, if a number of judicious persons, men of property and character, would embark in such an undertaking, I have not the least doubt of its success; at least, I should cheerfully risque a part of my property in such an undertaking. If a trading town, like Leeds, with the aid of some gentlemen in the neighbouring counties, have had the resolution to engage in a navigation, under so many difficulties, through an extent of country of upwards of 108 miles long, cannot there be found in the city of London persons of property sufficient to accomplish the proposed design? I am satisfied, there is only wanted a beginning; and I should be glad if this might entice some abler hand to propose it to the public with effect, as I am as fully persuaded of its practicability and advantage, as I am of the loss which the trading part of the city of London must sustain, if they do not endeavour to secure to themselves a cheaper method of conveying goods of all kinds to London, than either by the uncertainties of the bell-*river* navigation that can be made, or by land-carriage.

It would not be difficult to point out many other important articles of improvement, in agriculture, in manufactures, increase of commerce and extensive use to individuals; but I have mentioned sufficient to claim the attention of the sensible part of the community, should these cursory remarks seem not unworthy of their inspection, and to the rest it would be useless to say any thing.

Accept of these reflections, as a proof of my inclinations to give a just, though general a view of these subjects, as my situation and capacity

will admit; and believe me, with great deference, &c.

I promised to say something concerning the present state of the inland navigation in some of the northern counties. I confess I cannot be so particular as I could wish, not having an opportunity of examining them all for myself. I shall cheerfully submit to correction, if in any point I give an imperfect representation.

It is well known, that the canal from Worsley to Manchester was the first very considerable attempt this way. There is, indeed, a canal near Warrington in Lancashire, that was prior to it; but neither the extent, nor the difficulties attending the execution, were of so much consequence as to interest the public, or attract their attention. To see a navigable canal conducted under ground to the beds where coals were dug, conducted over a navigable river, and coals brought in vast abundance, and almost at a third of the price, to one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the kingdom, was a noble undertaking, and deserving the reputation its promoter has acquired. The success of this enterprise, and the facility with which experience had taught the conductors of this work to surmount all obstacles, prompted the noble person, who had risked a princely fortune in the enterprise, to proceed still further. And a navigable cut has been carried from the first canal thro' a part of Cheshire, within two miles of Warrington, and is advancing very fast to Runcorn, where it will communicate with the Mersey and Liver-

The benefits resulting from these navigations to the country are immense: persons are conveyed with great dispatch, perfect ease and safety, to any place to place, at a trifling expence; goods of all kinds are with the utmost certainty landed at any place within the reach of the navigation, upon the most moderate terms; the labour of many hundred horses is saved, I might say some thousands; the value of the lands is every where encreasing along the borders of the canals, as the produce can be brought much cheaper to market, and a great number of many kinds brought where

wanted with less difficulty. At Runcorn, the Duke of Bridgewater is executing a most masterly performance. In a very short space, he is obliged to conquer, by means of numerous locks, a descent of about eighty feet. The contrivance to do this by means of locks is amazing: the saving of water, the expedition of the descent, the perpetuity of the work, have all been taken into consideration, and most judiciously provided for: to describe the several circumstances would require a volume. I cannot, however, leave this place without touching upon a circumstance that creates a great deal of vexation to two very respectable characters. In forming the plan of this line, some care was taken to avoid coming immediately through the improvements of a worthy baronet, just close to his house. The act specified the precise bounds through which the canal was to pass. On another survey, it was found very difficult, if not impracticable, to pursue the rout directed by the act. Another survey was made, and the course of the canal brought still nearer to the house: an act was solicited to alter the course from the first survey to one more inconvenient to the gentleman, whose premises and improvements were to be cut through, but was so strongly opposed as to miscarry. This did not make the contending parties more disposed to an accommodation. It happened here, as in most other cases of the like nature, people no ways concerned in the dispute aggravated the mischief, and strengthened each in their opposition.

The D— of B— has great magnanimity: this is always attended with condescension. The worthy Baronet has good sense and politeness. If they could agree to meet, and put each other into their respective situations, they would agree in half an hour, settle the plan, and each would gain a friend, instead of listening to their own passions, the prejudices infused by idle people, interested in promoting a misunderstanding. I wish their officious friends would act this part, promote a thorough reconciliation, prevent another trial in parliament, and facilitate the completion of a scheme, which however, in this instance,

instance, oppressive to private property, is most certainly conducive to an extensive public benefit. The canal from the coals to Manchester, and from hence to Runcorn, including some shorter cuts, are the present extent of this notable private undertaking.

But into this will be grafted another canal, of much greater extent, and which is now carrying on through Staffordshire with great expedition. This canal forms a junction with the Trent and the Mersey; or, in other expressions, a communication between Hull in Yorkshire and Liverpool in Lancashire, running through Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, and receives in its course a communication with the Severn; so that Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, will soon enjoy the benefit of an inland intercourse, and by which commodities of all kinds can be conveyed with safety, expedition, and certainty, with respect to time, at all seasons, except in extreme rigorous frosts. For, as a capital point in these undertakings is to provide, in the driest seasons, a sufficient quantity of water to answer the purposes of locks, exhalation, and other casual wastes; to take care likewise, that in the wettest seasons the superfluous water shall every where have free vent: so there being no current, vessels pass one way or the other with equal speed, and the navigators can tell to an hour, at what time they shall arrive at the place of their destination.

Manchester, Coventry, Birmingham, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and all the dependent manufacturing towns, will thus, in the space of a very few years, have a safe, cheap, certain communication with each other, unaffected by war, free from insurance or privateers. What an amazing benefit this to the sea ports! And at whose immediate loss?—*The port of London.*

This canal is called generally the Staffordshire canal, as it traverses this country, and is chiefly supported by the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry its inhabitants.

It begins near Burton upon Trent, and winding its way by Wolsely-bridge, it is already navigable to Stone

in Staffordshire, and begins to be much frequented. They are making quick strides from hence to that part of Staffordshire, where the potteries are carried on, and to which it will be of infinite use.

And here give me leave to mention this track of country. Burslem and its wares, viz. all sorts of earthenware, are often mentioned; we see the produce, but the generality are perfect strangers to a manufactory, that, besides accommodating great part of the three kingdoms with a most useful fabric, enriches the nation by its foreign trade. The exportation of Burslem-ware is not confined to the British dominions: there are very few of the neighbouring nations, who are not more or less indebted to this place for much of their finer earthen ware.

August 15, 1772.

To the Right R—d the L—d B—
of G—r.

MY L—D,

IN a pamphlet lately published, which perhaps your L—phath not found leisure or inclination to peruse, entitled, “A calm and plain Answer to the Enquiry, why are you a Dissenter from the Church of England,” I could not but take particular notice of what follows, relative to a celebrated performance of your L—p’s.—“The supremacy in religious matters, which the civil magistrate possesses, has been represented as the consequence of compact or alliance, formed between the church and the state. The church in consideration of the protection and emoluments given her by the state has yielded up her independency and supremacy to the magistrate, and given him power to model her creed, prescribe articles of faith, forms of worship, terms of communion, and sovereignty to direct, controul and over-rule her in all her spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns.”

“If this is really the case, it may with confidence be affirmed, that the church stands chargeable before God and the whole world with a base violation of a previous compact she made with Christ her only rightful sovereign. She is guilty of an offence

breach of her marriage contract*, in which, renouncing all other lords, she gave herself most solemnly and entirely to him, who had bought her with a price, even his own most precious blood, vowing to honour and obey him only as her Lord and King to the end of her life."

"This fine-spun scheme of an alliance betwixt church and state is at once overthrown by this single consideration: that an alliance is formed only betwixt sovereign and independent powers; but the church is no sovereign, has no supremacy or independency, which she can possibly give up: she is a purchased servant, a subject, a married woman or spouse, and therefore can have no shadow of right to enter into any compact, or to form any alliance with the powers of this world, without the consent of her lawful sovereign and husband Jesus Christ. If therefore, distrustful his protection, and dissatisfied with his rewards, if being either frightened by the terrors, or allured by the profits, with which the state, that is the world, solicits her compliance, she gives herself up to be governed and ruled by it in things of religion: if, in consequence of the protection and emoluments which it offers, she suffers the state to make articles of faith for her, and to prescribe forms of worship, and terms of communion, different from those which Christ has ordained, what can it be called, but an open violation of her allegiance to her sovereign, and an elopement from her faithful husband; and having basely forsaken him for the pomps and vanities of this world, which are the sworn enemies of Christ, she stands chargeable with what the scriptures call spiritual fornication, and such must expect to feel the consequences of his severe displeasure."

Such is the representation, my L—d, which this writer has made of your L—p's Alliance, &c. Such liberties has he taken. Now, does not this demand your L—p's attention? Or is it possible for your L—p to be quite silent on this occasion? Shall this *fellow* be suffered to pass unnoticed, uncensured, I had almost said unpunished? Not that I desire your L—p to give him up to the correction of the spiritual court, for defaming our good mother the church, and, in effect, calling her w—e. No; but to chastise him, my L—d, with your own hand, by exposing him to the world as an impertinent, ignorant, impudent scribbler; shewing the extreme weakness and futility of his reasonings; demonstrating the groundlessness of the charge of infidelity to her husband and head, brought against our said mother; giving the most convincing proofs of her spotless purity and innocence, and making it undeniably evident, that no *true son of the church* can be ever justly and truly called *son of a w—e*.

This, my L—d, seems to be peculiarly incumbent on your L—p, who have given a handle, though without design, for this calumny. Nor, give me leave to say, can your L—p, reflecting seriously hereon, be insensible of your obligation to wipe away this reproach, instead of suffering our good mother to continue undefended under so foul an imputation.

It is hoped your L—p's eminent humility, and observable disposition to esteem others better than yourself, will not restrain you from appearing on her behalf. You, my L—d, are certainly the fittest, on all accounts, to stop the mouth of this detractor, and to give him what he deserves. Let not therefore, my L—d, either your backwardness to give of-

* The relation betwixt Christ and the church is frequently represented under the figure of a marriage contract or espousals, 2 Cor. xi. 2. Rom. vii. 4. Eph. v. 25. Whenever then any church renounces her allegiance and subjection to Christ, throws herself into the arms of the state (the civil magistrate) for protection and support, and gives him power to prescribe to her articles of faith and forms of worship, she resembles the apocalyptic harlot, who is represented as committing fornication with the kings of the earth, Rev. xviii. 3. And all the dignities and emoluments, with which the state hath adorned her, are considered as the rewards of prostitution, the price of her adulteries, of which she is to be stripped, turned with indignation, and exposed to public shame.

fence, or your great modesty and self-diffidence prevail with you to leave it to others, whose abilities you falsely imagine superior to your own. But, apprehending it needless to multiply words, I conclude, depending on

your L——p's thus obliging great numbers, besides, my L——d,

Your L——p's

Most obedient humble servant,
Sept. 19, 1772. ECCLESIASTICUS.

NO. I. OF ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

PAINTED FROM THE LIFE.

I Never yet quarrelled with a man for being a *fool*: it betrays but an indifferent head, and a worse heart. Who quarrels with the flame for ascending, or with the stone for falling downwards? Just as absurdly would you arraign the fool for his folly; for he is the child of Nature, and therefore must have his own way. When you meet these harmless creatures, if you cannot laugh *with* them, laugh *at* them; and, if they can yield you a little entertainment, confess with me, *that fools were not made in vain*.

And yet, WILL WANDER is not a fool—no, nor a coxcomb—nor a pedant—nor a fop—nor a blockhead—nor an ass—nor a—I can't tell what he is. He's none of them, and yet he's all of them.—But look on the picture yourself, and then call him what you please.

WILL WANDER is well known in this metropolis. His oddities are more numerous than the points of the compass, and he has a new humour for every moment in the twenty-four hours. He lived formerly in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross; till, forgetting his lodgings one day, he strayed into a house in B——street, Bloomsbury, where he has lodged ever since.—But he will soon forget this too. An unlimited absence of mind, blended with an extreme mutability of thought, are the characteristics of this extraordinary man. His father intended him first for the law; but the first perusal of a crabbed case in Coke disgusted him so much, that he never opened the book a second time. He went next to physic, but grew tired of it, and left it for divinity: he listened very patiently to four lectures on this study, and then set off to make the tour of Europe. He visited Paris; but it was a very short visit. He left this place,

intending to see Italy; but unluckily stopped at the villages in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, where he loitered six months, and returned to London. If you meet him in the morning, he looks like a philosopher, and you would swear he was one of the wise men of the East --- so grave are his features, so primitive his garb. Meet him at the same hour to-morrow, and you fancy you see Adonis tripping among beds of flowers, and breathing odours like a bank of violets. He went out one day last month with a black silk stocking on one leg and a white worsted one on the other: the people formed a ring round him in Bloomsbury-square, and laughed very heartily: *Will* wondered what the devil was the cause of it, and laughed as heartily as any of them. Another day he ran against one of the posts in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and then cursed it "for an uncivil rasc of a porter, to stand in a gentleman's way!" --- His friends got him contracted to a young lady of beauty and fortune: the morning was fixed for the marriage; but he had quite forgot it, and was gone on a party to Windsor. The lady was affronted, and the very next morning married an officer of the guards in revenge. He rushed into a side-box one evening at Drury-lane theatre, seated himself at the Duchess of Ancaster's right hand, enquired of her what was the play, begged to know if she would snuff, and asked what was the news at the Pantheon. But the box-keeper convinced him of his mistake. --- It was another evening playing at dice: he emptied the dice-box into his mouth instead of a glass of wine, and emptied the glass upon the table instead of the dice.---He was going to dine with a friend in Berkley-square, but, instead of turning to the west

of the town, he turned to the east, and went into the city. When he got as far as London bridge, he looked about him, and wondered how the devil he got there. --- He takes your finger in his hand, and asks you if your ring is a true brilliant --- if there is any news from the north --- and when the king comes from Richmond? and, without waiting for one answer, he squeezes your hand, and bids you good-morning, though it is supper-time. --- He begins a story; but recollecting that he has got his nails to pare, he breaks off in the middle. You may laugh, if you please --- he cares not --- he knows it is impossible you should laugh at him. --- He dined lately with Alderman R --- in the city, and asked him whether it was still customary for all the city aldermen to be cuckolds, as formerly? --- If you ask WILL a question, never expect a proper answer to it: 'tis *Ay* or *No*, just as he happens to blab it out. He will say *My lady* to a cinder-ench, and address a lady with the title of *My lord*. About a fortnight ago, I asked him what he thought of the doings in Sweden? "My dear sir," (answered WILL) how old are you?" --- In short, WILL WANDER is one of the greatest originals within the bills of mortality --- sensible, without common sense --- and always thinking, without ever thinking to the purpose. This picture is highly coloured, and grotesque; but it is perfectly true, and not larger than the truth. We ought always to be disposed to admire, rather than to doubt, the unlimited powers of nature.

A PAINTER.

the EDITOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MUCH indeed has been written in all the public prints concerning the evil consequences of the aggregation of farms; but, for want of accuracy in the writers, many gentlemen of property, and occupiers of farms, have treated the writers as visionaries, denied the fact, and laughed at the credulity of the public in giving credit to it.

What has been said of the evils attending the aggregation of farms must

not be understood to relate *merely* to the vast tracts of land (to the amount of thousands of acres) in the occupation of single persons, as some perhaps of the grazing farms in Essex, and certainly many arable ones in one part of Norfolk. These indeed are highly detrimental, not only to the public, but likewise to the owners, as it is evident, that one occupier cannot make them yield an equal quantity of produce, and consequently therefore he cannot afford to pay so much rent for them, as might be obtained by dividing them among several tenants. And indeed, where the advantage of a division to the owners is so obvious as this is, and in a nation where every individual is so intent upon gain, it would be astonishing, that the benefit is not oftener attended to by gentlemen than it is, was it not evident, that the very cause of their fondness for profit (the love of pleasure) by impoverishing, incapacitates them from bearing the first expence, and by that means of reaping the consequent advantages. These tracts of land cannot, however, with strict propriety, be said to be an aggregation of farms, as they are the parcels put together most probably upon their first inclosure. The soil being originally bad, and requiring a large sum to be expended in the improvement, nothing but the produce of a large tract could repay it. But what should be more particularly meant, in respect to the aggregation of farms, is, of the entrusting *one* tenant with the occupation of *two* or *three* distinct and separate farms, and which lie perhaps at some distance from each other.

Secondly. The pulling down farm-houses, and making one farm of two or three, which before separately contained thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, or seventy acres each, which notwithstanding, when united, do not contain a tract of land too large to be properly managed by one tenant. The landlord's motive for this is the saving repairs, and receiving at first the same, if not a somewhat larger sum of money from one person, instead of gathering it from two or three. This is a very promising advantage, especially to those gentlemen, who prefer the foggy atmosphere

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sphere of London to the pure air of the country. But they do not consider, that they are by these means taking almost every incitement to industry from the lower classes of mankind, and that, whilst they are saving perhaps a shilling in the pound by lessening repairs, they are burdening their estates eighteen pence in the pound to the poors rate; for all those, who before maintained themselves in the separate farms of thirty or forty acres, &c. become labourers, and in sickness must be supported by the parish. This indeed the owners do not think of at first; because they do not feel it till their leases expire; but when they do, they then find, that however the price of provisions may have been raised, they cannot reap all the profit they expected by raising their farms, as they must deduct something in the pound for the increase they have occasioned to the poors rates. It has indeed been said by some, that the destruction of the small farms is a private benefit, and no public loss, and appeal is often made to experience. Do but observe, say these reasoners, the occupiers of those little farms which still remain, and you will see that they are obliged to labour more, yet do not live better, and have much more anxiety, than the mere cottager, who goes out to his daily labour for hire. The latter is much the happier man, and it would be a mercy to the former to put him into the same situation. Were not the miseries of our fellow-creatures too affecting a subject to permit the exercise of ridicule, there could not be any set of men fairer objects of it than these reasoners: they are living proofs of the truth of an opinion not generally received, that men may see much, and yet have very little experience; or, in other words, that a man may have much experience, and yet little or no knowledge: for unless the mind is able to draw conclusions, it is but to little purpose, that a man has a clear sight. That the condition of the few little farmers who remain is as miserable as they describe, is indeed true; but, if they were capable of discerning a consequence, they would find that it arises from this very circumstance, *the smallness of their number*;

and, therefore, that their observation is a proof of the benefit which would arise from a larger number of them, and the evils which attend the want of such a number: for let them examine, why the condition of such is so miserable, and they will find it arises from these circumstances, that, on account of the smallness of the number, there are so many desirous of having them, that they lett proportionably much dearer than other farms; the consequence of which is, that they pay likewise more tithe, (when the rector or vicar makes his composition according to the rent, as most do) and they contribute much more to the poors rate, not only because a greater number of poor receive collection on account of the destruction of the other little farms, but likewise because the poors-rate is in proportion to the rent. To this likewise I may add another circumstance, that few of these farms now remain, but for this reason, that they are the property of those who have no other property, or no other near, or no other very convenient for these to be annexed to. In the two former cases, they are generally laid to the rates much more in proportion than other farms in the same parish. There being an equal pound rate in very few parishes, and the principal gentlemen in the village or neighbourhood being owners of the rest of the farms, the latter are but lightly rated by those who are even not their tenants, being afraid of offending them, and their own tenants being the large occupiers, and therefore chiefly serving the parish offices, take care to lighten their own burdens, and consequently to encrease that of others much as they can. In the latter case it frequently happens, that the few farms now remaining were once some what larger, (though still within the description I have before given of small farms) small parcels of which have at different times, been taken away to add to the occupation of some principal tenant, and yet the small farm, notwithstanding these diminutions, remains rated as before. Nature has denied some country gentlemen *feeling* for the miseries of their fellow creatures, or if a commiseration with the world has petrified the

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hearts, which were formed by nature soft and tender, yet how strange, how astonishing is it, that a regard to their own dignity and importance does not induce them to remedy this evil! for how much more respectable must the gentleman feel himself, who has twenty or thirty dependants, and their families around him, than he who has only three or four! But, if he has feeling, how must the sudden tear surprise him oft, "when he looks around, (as the sweet and benevolent Thomson expresses it) and nothing strikes his eye but scenes of bliss," seeing hundreds every day eating the bread with which his fields furnish them, looking up to him as their common father, whilst he is contriving, as soon as the leases expire, or vacancies happen, to raise each to a higher situation in life, and to furnish him with a more plentiful supply of its conveniences. How much more real dignity, how much more substantial joy, would such a situation afford, than the possession of all the ribbands, titles, and trappings of greatness, the partaking of all the diversions, luxuries, and midnight revellings, which the jaghires of India can procure! In any situation, a man catch some idea of the happiness of his beneficent Maker, it must be in that just described, in which a creature seems not to resemble his Creator. But so different do many gentlemen appear to this god-like pleasure, that the grievances already mentioned are not the only ones they bring upon the poor: for they are not only intent on aggregating farms, but likewise they even lett their cottages to the farmer, who, when he has stripped them even of the orchard, and every kind of land which belonged to them, demands the same rent for them as formerly; and because no man will submit to oppression, who can avoid it, and the poor would willingly fly to parishes where such cruel measures are put in practice, in some of them, the farmers oblige the poor to leave their cottages, by denying them access to other parishes. So that the deserted village and an oppressed village are not the fictions of poets, though the author of that sweet descriptive poem under the former title, sometimes gives too free a rein to fan-

cy, in the circumstances he selects as proofs of it; but there is not a circumstance mentioned in the latter poem, which is not strictly true. May it therefore please heaven to grant to men of property understanding to perceive, hearts to feel, and humanity to remove these causes of public injury, and of private oppression!

S. C.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS one of your occasional correspondents, permit me to solicit a place in your very valuable repository, on a subject introduced in your last Magazine by B. G. touching a passage in the book of Job.

Your correspondent B. G. wishes to know what is meant by the expression of Job's wife, "Curse God and die." As he appears to have examined the sentence pretty accurately before he asked the question, and to have made out, that Job's wife was not a profane, scolding woman; but, on the contrary, lovely and amiable, good and religious, I will ask one question, How does the interrogatory sound, "Dost thou still retain thy integrity?" supposing the words following are understood, "Bless (instead of curse) God and die?" Surely, Job's wife would not utter her surprise in a reproachful manner, and immediately changing her tone, say, "Bless God." No; but in the vindictive spirit of an angry woman, continue thus: "As the Deity hath thus maltreated thee, and hath thus given thee up to want, diseases and despair, as he has thus reduced thee from thy great happiness, ease and plenty, to the utmost depth of misery, no longer remember him, cast him utterly off, pay him no longer any reverence: since he thus treateth thee, curse God and die; for thou canst not be more wretched." Then Job, the good man, might answer: "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh! What, shall we receive good at the hands of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil?" This shews, I think, no little emotion, which one may naturally suppose he would not have uttered, had the said

bless

1772. North America are subject to a disorder, of which great numbers die, and for which they have no English name. The French in their islands call it *mal d'estomac*, by which name the English call it. The stomach loses all its powers, and those afflicted with it end in a dropy.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The exact List of the Members of Parliament for the City of Westminster, since the Restoration, 1660.

The Convention parliament met April 25, 1660.

SIR GILBERT GERARD, Knt.

Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt.

A new parliament met May 8, 1661.

Philip Warwick, Knt.

Richard Everard, Knt.

March 6, 1679.

Stephen Fox, Knt.

William Pulteney, Knt.

October 21, 1680.

William Pulteney, Knt.

William Waller, Knt.

JAMES II. *May 19, 1685.*

Mr. Bonython, Mich. Arnold, Esqrs.

The Convention parliament sat during the interregnum, Dec. 22, 1688.

William Pulteney, Knt.

Honourable Philip Howard, Esq.

WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY,

March 20, 1690.

William Pulteney, died 1691.

Stephen Fox, Knt.

William Clarges, Bart.

November 22, 1695.

Hon. Charles Montague, Esq.

Stephen Fox, Knt.

December 5, 1698.

Hon. Charles Montague, Esq.

Hon. James Vernon, Esq.

10, 1701, dissolved in Nov. the same year.

Hon. James Vernon, Esq.

Thomas Cross, Esq.

December 30, 1701.

Hon. James Vernon, Esq.

Henry Dutton Colt, Bart.

QUEEN ANNE, *Oct. 20, 1702.*

Walter Clarges, Bart.

Thomas Cross, Esq.

Oct. 25, 1705, and on April 24, 1707, declared to be the first parliament of Great Britain.

Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq.

Sir Henry Dutton Colt, Bart.

Second parliament of Great Britain met

Nov. 18, 1708.

Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq.

Thomas Medlicott, Esq.

Third parliament met Nov. 25, 1710.

Thomas Medlicott, Esq.

Thomas Cross, Esq.

Fourth parliament met Nov. 12, 1713.

Sir Thomas Cross, Bart.

Thomas Medlicott, Esq.

GEORGE I. *fifth parliament met March*

17, 1715.

Right Hon. Edward Wortley, Esq.

Sir Thomas Cross, Bart.

Sixth parliament met Oct. 9, 1722.

Right Hon. George Lord Carpenter

Charles Montague, Esq.

GEORGE II. *seventh parliament met*

Nov. 28, 1727.

Lord Charles Cavendish

William Clayton, Esq.

Eighth parliament returned June 13,

1734, but did not sit till Jan. 14,

1735.

Sir Charles Wager, Knt.

Charles Clayton, Esq. created Lord

Sundon 1735.

Ninth parliament met June 25, 1741.

Lord Visc. Percival

Charles Edwin, Esq.

Tenth parliament met Aug. 13, 1747.

Lord Viscount Trentham

Sir Peter Warren, died July, 1752.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq.

Eleventh parliament met May 31, 1754.

Honourable Edward Cornwallis, Esq.

Sir John Cross, Bart.

Twelfth parliament, GEORGE III. met

July 2, 1761.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis, vacated by

promotion April, 1762.

Hon. Edwin Sandys, Esq. in his room.

Visc. Pulteney, only son to the Earl

of Bath, died Feb. 1763.

Lord Warksworth, eldest son to the

E. of Northumberland, in his room.

Thirteenth parliament met May 10, 1768.

Earl Percy, son to the Duke of North-

umberland.

Hon. Edwin Sandys, succeeded his

father Lord Sandys 1770.

Sir Robert Bernard, Bart.

A short

A Short Account of the Kingdom of SWEDEN.
WITH A CORRECT MAP.

THE late revolution in Sweden having excited much political attention, we took the earliest opportunity of gratifying our readers with a history of that extraordinary event; and now, together with an accurate map, shall give some geographical description of the country.

Sweden is a large country in the northern part of Europe, bounded on the north by Danish Lapland and the ocean; on the south by the Baltic sea, and the gulf of Finland; and on the west by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagat: being about 800 miles in extent from north to south, and 350 in breadth from east to west. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland, and was anciently part of the country called Scandinavia. The climate, as may be supposed, is various: on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is eighteen hours and thirty minutes; but, at the northernly parts near the pole, the whole year consists of but one day and one night. In the province where Stockholm the capital is seated, the winter continues nine months, and summer takes up the other three; and the transition from the one to the other is so quick, that they can scarcely be said to have either spring or autumn. In the winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all the time. There are many mines in Sweden, of silver, copper, and iron, which though they are rich, the poor people, who work in them, scarcely procure a subsistence when the king's duties are paid. The Swedes did not apply to navigation until the year 1644, when their vessels had liberty to pass through the Sound without paying any toll; but they have now a great number of artists, principally Germans and Scots, who are as it were naturalised among them, and their manufactures are now in a tolerable good condition. The innovations introduced by Charles XI. did great injury to their trade, and the English now procure many articles from America, that they used to sup-

ply themselves with from Sweden. The merchandize, which the Swedes sell to foreigners, are boards, iron, copper, gunpowder, tallow, skins, leather, pitch, rosin, and masts; on the other hand, they buy salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. However, their trade was greatly hurt by the Russians seizing Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden: so that now in scarce years they are obliged to purchase corn and other provisions of the Russians for ready money. Add to this, that in 1721 their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as those of other nations in passing the Sound. In 1731, they erected an East-India company at Gottenburg, the harbour of which being without the Sound, the goods brought from India are landed duty free.

The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and are much more polished than they were before the establishing of their colleges and public schools, where arts and sciences are taught. The common houses are generally of wood, and very little art is used in their construction; the roofs are covered with turf, on which the goats often feed. There is no country perhaps in the world, where the women labour so much: they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government was always monarchical, and formerly elective, though it afterward became hereditary; but on the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for their king, who was the landgrave of Hesse. The father of the present king, of the house of Holstein Eutin, was elected in 1743. At the same time they established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consists of one thousand gentlemen, and hundred ecclesiastics, one hundred and fifty burgeses, and about two hundred and fifty peasants. The whole country is divided into twenty-five governments, whose governors pro-

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A New Map of
SWEDEN
Drawn from the best
Authorities
By Tho. Kitchen
Geog.



Swedish Miles

SWEDEN.

P.

with from Sweden. The goods, which the Swedes buy, are boards, iron, powder, tallow, skins, soap, and masts; and they buy salt, brandy, and stuffs, tobacco, and paper. However, they are greatly hurt by the Livonia, which was Sweden: so that now they are obliged to purchase other provisions of the East-India Company for ready money. Add to this, that their vessels were formerly exempted from the same toll as those of the East-India Company in passing the Sound. But, after the establishment of the East-India Company, the harbour of Stockholm, without the Sound, is now open to the East-India Company from India and the East-India Company.

are of a robust constitution, and much more polished than before the establishment of the universities and public schools. The sciences are taught in the universities, and the houses are generally of a good size. A little art is used in the cultivation of the soil; the roofs are of wood, on which the goods are laid. There is no country people; they till the ground, and row the boats on the water. The government was always a monarchy, and formerly elective, but it became hereditary after the death of Charles XII. The states of the kingdom are the Riksdag, who have their ancient rights. The husband of Ulrika, daughter of Charles XII, who was the landgrave of Hesse, was the father of the present king of Denmark. In 1743. At the same time, the authority of the states, which consisted of a thousand gentlemen, and about two hundred peasants. The whole country was divided into twenty-four provinces, whose governors were appointed by the king.





A New Map of
SWEDEN
Drawn from the best
Authorities
By Tho: Kitchin
Geog.



Swedish Miles
12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28

mise, that they will govern according to the Swedish laws reduced into a body in 1736, to conform to the instructions of the king, and to quit the province when he shall command them. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in the kingdom. They have one archbishop, seven bishops, besides six superintendants, who, as well as the inferior clergy, must be all natives of the country. It is said, the Swedes can send an army of eighty thousand men into the field; and they pretend they are able to equip fifty men of war: yet, in 1719, they could fit out no more than twenty-four vessels of the line, nor could they defend their coasts against the Russians.

[For the late revolution in the government of Sweden, see our Magazine for September, page 443.]

Character of the French People, from The Tour of Holland, Dutch Brabant, the Austrian Netherlands, and Part of France; just published.

Dear Sir, Calais, Sept. 28.

I have hitherto troubled you with descriptions of towns and palaces, which every six-penny pamphlet on the subject would probably have given you a juster idea of: as you paid me the compliment to think otherwise, I submitted; but your request at present is a much more arduous task: long usage and much observation are requisite, to speak with tolerable precision on the manners and customs of a people. Though I have been twice in France, yet my residence here has been so short, that I could scarce learn the language; you therefore must expect no observations from me, but such as were so striking, that even inattention could not fail to remark.

I believe the climate of France to be the most healthy, the soil the most fruitful, and the face of the country the most pleasing in the universe; and I hope, for the honour of human nature, that its inhabitants are the vainest and most illiterate. Can you believe that this all-sufficient people, who look on the rest of Europe with contempt, are in most of the mechanic arts at least a century behind the savage English, as they affect to term us? In their tapestry, looking-glasses, Oct. 1772.

and coach varnish, they are confessedly our superiors; but their carriages are more clumsy than our dung-carts, their inns inferior to an English ale-house, their floors, both above and below, of brick or a kind of plaister, without carpets; their joists uncieled, the windows without pullies, drawn up to a certain height, where they catch a hook, which prevents their falling; the tables consist of three or four planks, nailed together, and the houses are totally destitute of every kind of elegance, I had almost said convenience. I do not mean to include the houses of the opulent great, as money will purchase the elegant superfluities of every country; but in this situation you will find the inns and the houses of the gentry and tradesmen. Their gardens are most uniformly dull; but in these they condescend to follow those standards of taste the Dutch. Sandy walks at parallel lines between yew hedges, parterres tortured into form, and surrounded with the lively box, and trees planted at equal distances, will give you a just idea of a French garden. I ought to have added, that they blend the *utile dulci*; for I remember the parterres in the gardens of the bishop and intendant of Anjou were prettily diversified with garlick, onions, and other useful vegetables. They are such slaves to fashion, that they have eight different seasons in the year for dress, which they carry to such excess of folly, that they descend even to the minutiae of a ruffle; and a man's character would be ruined, were not the lace of his ruffles adapted to the season of the year.

Their conversation consists in compliments and observations on the weather; no flattery is too gross for them either to offer or receive: they will talk for ever, but never pay the least attention to what you say. The barber and the looking-glass employ their whole time within doors, and walking in a sandy mall is all their entertainment without. One of these things, the moment it enters the room, pays its respects to the glass, and views the pretty fellow with wonderful satisfaction. His hat, if a thing of six inches in circumference deserves the name, is always carried in his hand; but

X x x

but in this the French are humble imitators of their tutelar Saint Denis, who has refined upon politeness, by carrying, instead of a hat, his head in his hand; at least he is thus portrayed in all the statues I have seen of him.

Nothing is more common than to see gentlemen ornamented with earrings, while their shirts are facking, and their heads a dunghill.

In some instances they are as neat, as filthy in others. At table, you have a clean napkin and clean plates, but your knife is never changed nor wiped. A common bourgeois will not drink out of the same cup with you, though a nobleman will spit over your room with the greatest unconcern.

I have seen a lady, through excess of delicacy, hide her mouth while she used a tooth pick; and, to preserve the character entire, she has the next moment scratched her head with the sharp-pointed knife she was eating with.

Ladies of fashion alone have the privilege of making themselves horrible, which they most effectually do, by applying a large patch of rouge or vermilion under each eye: the shape and colour at the discretion of the wearer. The only pretty women I have seen are among the trading people, who are not allowed to disfigure themselves, neither are they obliged to be in the sun, which makes the peasant an antidote to the loosest libertine. I ought to tell you, that all ranks of women, to convince you that they have neither feeling nor common sense, never wear a hat: it may be extraordinary, but not less true, for a hat they never wear. They seem as regardless of their heels as their heads, for slippers without quarters are the general wear; notwithstanding which, it is amazing how well they dance, and how firm they walk. I do not include the peasants: they, poor devils, have no stockings, and wear large wooden shoes, lined sometimes with a piece of sheepskin, to prevent galling the instep; but that is a piece of luxury you seldom meet with.

In every branch of agriculture the farmers are incredibly deficient; but can it be wondered at, when you consider, that there are no inducements

for improvements? The nobility and clergy are exempted from the land-tax, a heavy assessment, which consequently must fall on the occupier. The gabel on salt is likewise extremely burthensome; for every family is obliged to buy annually in the proportion of two bushels and a half to ten persons, which, if not consumed within the year, must not be sold. Add to this, that the seignior or lord (for all lands are held by vassalage) exacts *ad arbitrium* from his tenants. To what purpose then are improvements, when the king, or the lord, will reap all the fruit of the farmer's industry and labour? Hence arises that misery so conspicuous in every farm. I have often seen a half-starved cow and an ass ploughing in the same yoke; and I have heard it asserted as a fact, that a pig and an ass are sometimes ploughing together: but I can scarce believe, that two such opiated animals could be induced to work together with any degree of society. In some of the provinces, the little farmers, who have no barns, and can afford to build none, are obliged to thrash out the grain in the field where it grows, to their great loss in the best of weather; in a wet season, to their utter ruin. For want of money to purchase waggon, they are obliged to carry both their corn and their hay on the backs of their cattle; and it is with much ingenuity they will load a horse, till you can see only his head and feet: at a distance he appears a moving haystack. These are the unavoidable consequences of poverty: some other instances seem the result of ignorance. For example, the cattle draw entirely with their horns: a board of two inches wide is fixed on their horns, and a cord is tied to each end, which is fastened to the cart. This is their method of drawing: a more uncouth method could not have been followed in the days of king Pepin.

They wash their linen in a river, by dipping it into the running stream, then placing it on a block or stone, and beating it with a board like a battle-door. Such proofs of ignorance would surpass belief, did not the notoriety of them exact your credit. Even in Paris, I have seen men hold a saw between their legs, and rub a stick of wood against it till it was sawed asunder.

In the whole city of Paris there is not a flat stone to walk on, nor a post to guard you from the carriages, which are so numerous, and the streets so narrow, that the foot passengers are never out of danger.

The lamps hang in the center of the street on cords, which are fixed to the opposite houses. If the cord breaks, the lamp is destroyed, as well as the unfortunate person who is passing under at the time.

To light a lamp is two mens business: the one lowers it, while the other lights it, which forms a temporary barrier across the streets: a method as awkward as inconvenient.

Two men likewise are required to shoe a poor little bidet: one smith holds the horse's hoof, while the other drives the nail.

The police of France, so much admired by travellers, is, in many instances, wonderfully deficient. The whole kingdom swarms with beggars: an evidence of poverty, as well as defect in the laws. This observation was confirmed at every inn I came to, by crowds of wretches, whose appearance spoke their misery. I have even passed from the inn door to my chaise through a file of twenty or thirty of them; even the churches are infested with them, and I have seen many a devotee, in the midst of her devotions, interrupted by their importunity.

Duelling, it is said, is punished with death. True --- if two persons (I will not say gentlemen, for every rascal wears a sword, and knows the use of it) fight in a house, or meet by appointment, the survivor must be hanged; for the king solemnly swears at his coronation not to pardon such offenders. But every duel is construed a rencontre; that is, the parties meet by accident, and then the murderer escapes unpunished, the dead being always in the wrong, the survivor pleading, that he killed his adversary in his own defence. The regiment of Carabineers, when quartered at Angers, in the space of four years, gave upwards of an hundred instances of what I have advanced. The civil magistrates were silent; their officers rather countenanced the practice. Add to this, a custom truly diabolical, if a gentleman strikes another, his blood is not sufficient atonement;

nothing but death can expiate the offence.

From an ill-timed parsimony in the laws, murder frequently escapes justice; for the relations of the deceased must be at the expence of apprehending and prosecuting the criminal. If a man of rank commits murder, his greatness will be his safeguard, and he may almost depend on pardon.

If you are robbed on the highway, you lose both your money and your life; but this seldom happens, as there is in every large town a *maréchaussée* established, which is a horse-patrol of six or eight persons, whose sole employ it is to patrol the roads, and protect the traveller. The roads are excellent, and untaxed with turnpikes; but these the poor peasants are obliged to make and to repair by the sweat of their brow, without even the prospect of advantage accruing to them from their labour.

Their religion seems calculated for the vulgar, and is rather to amuse than to amend. It consists of tumpety saints and tinsel ornaments; in prayers estimated by their number, more than for the devotion with which they are offered. The Virgin Mary is adored with all the superstition of idolatry, while the Saviour of mankind is almost unnoticed, unless by being gibbeted in every public road: a profanation equally impious and absurd. The priests hurry over the service, which is in Latin, lest it should be understood by the congregation, in the most slovenly manner. They are illiterate to a degree of contempt: the clergy are in general unacquainted with the Greek characters, and most who profess a knowledge of the Latin tongue, are strangers to the elegance of the language. Indeed, I think illiterature seems to be the national misfortune: the infinite number of notaries in Paris will justify my observation.

When I was at Angers, there were in that city four thousand religious of both sexes, who had dedicated their lives to idleness, under the different shapes of Nuns, Mendicants, and Benedictines, and who were prohibited what the Deity has himself enjoined: "increase and multiply." What immense numbers then must there be in the whole kingdom, who are restrained

population, in which consists the great riches as well as power of a state! If the passions cannot be subdued, what scenes of iniquity must follow! The nuns drink a liquor called *volet*, which freezes the blood, and quells those desires, which might otherwise intrude on female minds; but I fear they are often obliged to call in the ecclesiastical power to their aid, and find a pampered friar to be more efficacious than rivers of *volet*.

All ranks of people celebrate Sunday in merriment and dissipation, and it is the genteel day for routs and the playhouse. Their festivals are out of number, which are commemorated

by idleness and pageantry, making no difference between the feast of God's heart, or the commemoration of parson Berenger, and celebrating with equal magnificence the feast of the Virgin Mary and the whore of Orleans.

The good qualities of the French are confined in very narrow compass: they are lively, temperate, sober, and good-humoured; but in general are strangers to the manly virtues, though I know two or three individuals, who are not only an honour to their own country, but an ornament to human nature.

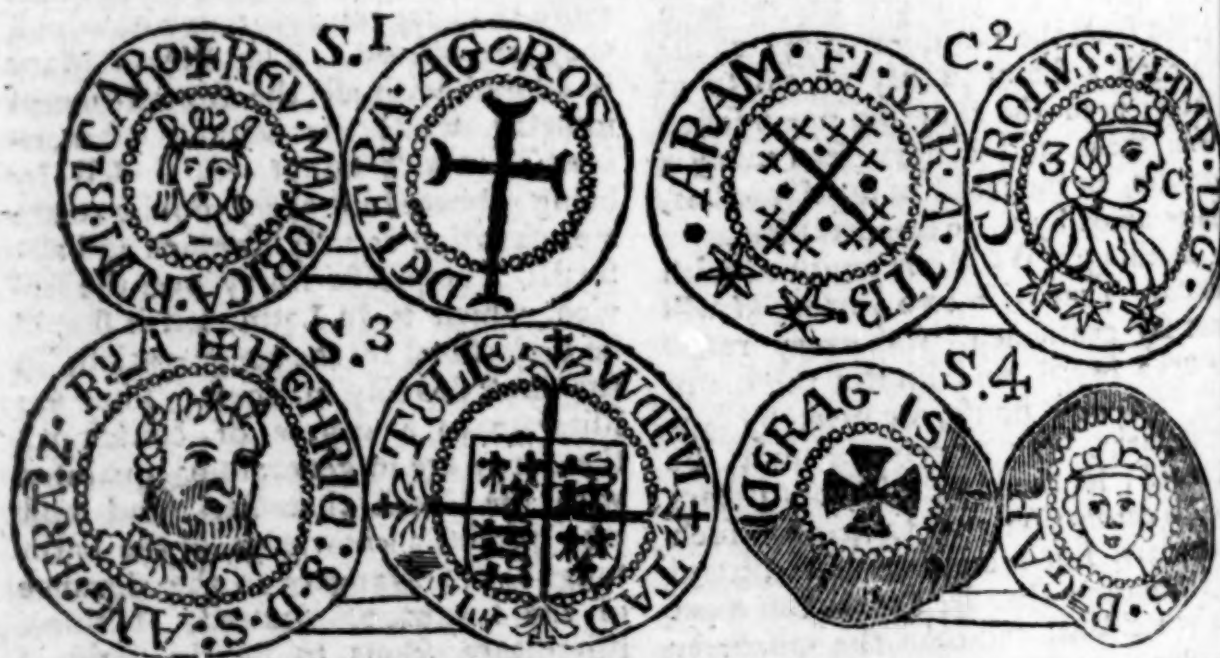
To the EDITOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HEREWITH you will receive exact draughts of four coins in the possession of Mr. Samuel, at Lincoln, in hopes that some of your ingenious correspondents may supply the defective letters, and furnish the true exposition of the inscriptions. No. 1, 3, and 4, are of silver; No. 1 and 4, are supposed to be pennies of Richard I. No. 3. is a silver groat of Henry VIII. No. 2. is a copper piece of the Emperor Charles VI. I am yours, &c.

Sliford, Sept. 6, 1772.

A FRIEND.



Copy of a genuine Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in the Country.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I must fulfil my promise of writing to you, I am sorry to begin telling you, that I am sorry I made the promise, I am sorry I came here, and sorry to see and hear what I never thought to live to see and hear. After so many years retirement, I am quite lost in this town, which I left

with regret seventeen years ago. Though I am much changed in my passions, it cannot be owing solely to the prejudice in favour of past times, that I see things in the disgusting light I cannot help seeing them in at present. I must except the dangers in the streets, buildings, bridges, &c. which I think

I think are noble, and worthy of London; but as to the people, men, women and children, are distracted, and scarcely a human creature knows his rank in life.

When people live at the rate of ten times their fortunes, what can be expected but bankruptcies? And in almost every house in the city you may see the leading causes of late bankruptcies that daily threaten more. The men are dissolute and abandoned, and the women have lost all sense of modesty. The young men dress like monkeys, the women like harlots. The youngers have scarce clothes to cover their rumps, and the girls have fixed that constant blush on their cheeks by art, which they can no longer derive from nature, and have

madly returned to fashioning their waists, (as I once was fool enough to admire) to produce stinking breath and consumptions.

As to politics, I hear little about them, and imagine, that the ticklish state of private credit has engaged the attention of the citizens. But would you believe it! Wilkes and Townsend, after having vomited a torrent of abuse against one another, are set up joint candidates for mayor, and patriotic zeal has sunk the city of London into the same contemptible insignificance with boroughs of Cornwall and Devon. The minister cares not one pin, whether they chuse Wilkes or his friend Buckhorse. *Tempora mutantur.* O Barnard, Barnard!

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

THE Explanation; or, Agreeable Surprise. By a Young Lady. 2 vols. 12mo, 6s. Noble.

This novel is entirely destitute of what novels usually profess to communicate, instruction and entertainment. But how could it happen otherwise, when the author of it is entirely destitute of sense and fancy? It is a collection of nonsensical remarks, grammatical inaccuracies, and the frothiest froth of sentiment. The following is one instance of this novelist's deep judgement and penetration.

"I was at the play in Covent-Garden on Saturday, for the first time this season, and was entertained beyond my most sanguine expectations by Mr. Savigny, who performed the character of Don Felix in the *Wander* for the first time. To tell you that I think him superior to most of the performers would be to circumscribe the idea I wish to give you of his merit. I admire him in tragedy, and think him inimitably clever in comedy. His just action and propriety of speech at once inspire admiration and surprise. One would hardly suppose it possible for so new a performer to have acquired such infinite merit. He is really a noble acquisition to the theatre; and, while he continues to perform, *we shall not be at a loss for Garrick.*"

So deeply skilled is this writer in human nature! — The panegyrist is worthy of the actor, and the actor of the panegyrist.

II. *The Memoirs of an American. With a Description of the Kingdom of Prussia, and the Island of St. Domingo.* Translated from the French. 2 vols. 12mo, 6s. F. and J. Noble.

We wish to distinguish these memoirs from the common furniture of the circulating library; not that they exhibit any extraordinary merit considered merely as a novel, but because the anecdotes seem, for the most part, to wear the ingenuous air of truth. There is nothing very uncommon in the adventures; but the sentiments necessarily connected with the history are more just than brilliant, and they are plainly, but feelingly expressed. In truth, the chief merit of the work arises from the historical anecdotes, &c. of some parts of Germany, and St. Domingo in America, which are to be found in it. These appear to be recorded from experience, and collected with some acuteness. We have only to observe, that the translation of this work is most execrably executed. Those authors, who are connected with circulating libraries, can neither write themselves, nor express what others have written.

III. *A Sketch of the Secret History of Europe since the Peace of Paris; with Observations on the present critical State of Great Britain.* 8vo. 1s. Murray.

If we may judge by the ease, the accuracy, the authority, with which this writer develops the intrigues of the several European courts, and above all, by the facts which he adduces to support his system, it will not be easy to deny that he is really *in the secret*. His observations are not detached, nor confined to any particular quarter; he travels like a real politician, he unlocks every cabinet, and connects all the links of the great political chain in a manner highly satisfactory. As a specimen of his manner, we select the following passage, not because

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it is the best, but because it is the shortest, and therefore the most convenient to our purpose. It explains the origin of the dissensions in Poland, and consequently of the Turkish war.

"Count Poniatowsky, the present king of Poland, having lived some time in England, accompanied Sir Charles Hanbury Williams in his embassy to St. Petersburg. He was soon after appointed envoy from his own country to the court of Russia. During his residence in that empire he attached himself to the Great Duchess, and insinuated himself into her favour. This princess, possessed of eminent talents, and actuated by an unbounded ambition, having dethroned her husband who succeeded to the empress Elizabeth, and having invested herself with the imperial dignity, resolved to establish her credit at home and her importance abroad, by governing the affairs of Poland. Accordingly connecting herself with the king of Prussia, and in spite of the efforts of France, Austria, and the Saxon princes, she advanced Poniatowsky to the throne, hoping perhaps that he would co-operate implicitly in her designs, or imagining that he possessed greater abilities than he has hitherto displayed. Surely no prince has had a fairer opportunity of distinguishing himself as a warrior or politician: he was celebrated by Voltaire, who also celebrated the king of Denmark, and who celebrates all princes that are free-thinkers and that pay him for his adulation: yet Poniatowsky, like some others to whom he has offered incense, has done little credit to his panegyric. He has shewn neither spirit nor patriotism, and is said to be chiefly desirous of amassing treasure, and of securing to himself an independency in some foreign country, should he, like another Stanislaus, be forced to abdicate his unmerited dignity. The empress of Russia having succeeded in giving a king to Poland, continued to act with authority in the affairs of that kingdom. To render herself popular at home, and to lessen the influence of Catholic princes among the Poles, she encouraged all those who had adhered to the tenets of the Greek religion, or to the principles of the reformation. This party, known in the gazettes of Europe by the appellation of Dissidents, possessed at a former period very considerable privileges. They not only enjoyed the free exercise of their religion, but had voices in the legislation, and were invested with public offices. Supported by the power of Russia, and the favour of the king, they revived their pretensions, and demanded a restoration of their rights. The Catholics took the alarm. The French fomented the quarrel, and thus concurred with the empress queen who had married her favorite daughter to one of the

Saxon princes, and who flattered herself, that by encouraging the disaffected party, and by dethroning Poniatowsky, she might exalt her son-in-law to the throne. Mean while the empress of Russia, depending on the greatness of her power, and not sufficiently aware of consequences, or misinformed by her ministers, acted with violence and precipitancy. One outrage led to another. The Dissidents were alarmed; they foresaw the ruin of their country, and willing to content themselves with having the free exercise of their religion secured to them, withdrew their claim to superior privileges. But Russia having maintained the justice of their demands, thought her honour interested in asserting them, and determined by force of arms to subdue the obstinacy of her opponents. King Stanislaus wavered, he abandoned himself to the advice of the Czartorinskys, who are his relations, and, without connecting himself with the confederates, incurred the suspicions of the Czarina. Mean time the French were indefatigable, they laid out immense sums in Poland, and were no less active at Constantinople. They painted in the liveliest colours the growing power of the Russians, and represented how dangerous they would be to the Ottoman porte, should they become absolute in Poland. The Polish confederates added weight to their representations, they supplicated the protection of the sultan, and offered to indemnify him with a part of their dominions. The Turks were easily persuaded, they declared war against Russia, the more assured of success, that they expected a diversion in their favour on the side of Sweden: and this expectation was in part fulfilled; for the empress of Russia, during the whole course of the war, was at a constant expence at Stockholm to counterbalance the French party, and, by bribing the nobility and leaders of the Swedish nation, to prevent an attack upon Petersbourg, or a descent in Livonia."

IV. *A free and dispassionate Account of the late Application of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers to Parliament. In a Letter to a Friend. By Samuel Stennett, D. D. 8vo. 6d. Buckland.*

This pamphlet contains a concise and satisfactory account of the reasons which determined the Protestant Dissenting Ministers to apply to parliament for the abolition of subscription, and of their mode of proceeding therein. The author argues upon the general principles of liberty, and constantly exhibits a spirit of free, candid, and unbiased enquiry: but we remember to have heard many of his arguments adduced in support of the same cause in the house of commons. The style is inelegant.

V. *A New Compendious Grammar of the Latin Tongue. Wherein the Principles of the Language are methodically digested, and briefly comprised in English.* By W. Bell, A. B. private Teacher of the Latin and Greek Languages. 12mo. Burnet.

The author of this grammar informs us, that he has compiled it upon the plan of Mr. Ruddiman's *Rudiments*, and that he has principally aimed at conciseness and perspicuity. If he intended his grammar to be an improvement of Ruddiman, he has certainly failed in the attempt, for it is neither more concise nor more perspicuous than the *Rudiments*. On the contrary, by labouring strenuously for the *multum in parvo*, he has over-reached the point and thrown an obscurity over the whole, which will be continually disgusting to young and volatile minds.

VI. *Sir Amorous Whimsy, or the Disappointed Macaroni. A Poetical Tale.* 4to. 1s. Burns.

The part of this pamphlet which is best executed is the little engraving upon the title-page. As to the rest, we do not know which is most contemptible, the poetry or the subject of it. The latter is not worthy of repetition: of the former, the reader may judge by the beginning of it.

In Kent, perhaps in Cumberland, Or somewhere else we understand, Lately there dwelt a knight of fame, Sir Amorous Whimsy was his name.

His silly, pert insipid prate,
His airs, his gestures, and all that,
Declared his source and empty pate.

These are the immortal rhymes which the author of them modestly hopes "will contribute something to the reformation of the modern macaronies."

VII. *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Breasts of Women.* By W. Rowley, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, and Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

Important as the diseases of the breast are in the catalogue of human maladies, it is strange that they have been treated even from the earliest age of medicine without effect, without improvement. The error lay, in the difficulty of the study, but in the neglect of it; for though many volumes have been written on the treatment of these diseases when they became confirmed, hardly any have directed their enquiries to the prevention of them, or to the cure of them in the infant state.

To obviate this capital neglect, has been the object of the author of this little treatise; we hope his laudable endeavours will be attended with success. His descriptions are clear and comprehensive, but perhaps too prolix for the importance of the subject.

VIII. *Daily Devotions for the Closet.* To which are added Prayers on particular Oc-

asions. By the late Rev. Samuel Merivale. 12mo. 1s. Buckland.

There is nothing very striking in these prayers; but they breathe throughout a spirit of plain and unadorned piety. The custom of allotting particular prayers for each day of the week is, we believe, very ancient; but Divines have yet to account for it, and to inform us why the prayer of Monday would be improper for Tuesday, or the prayer of Tuesday for Wednesday.

IX. *The Egg, or the Memoirs of Gregory Giddy, Esq. with the Lucubrations of Messrs. Francis Flimsy, Frederic Florid, and Ben Bombast. To which are added, the private Opinions of Patty Pout, Lucy Luscious, and Priscilla Positive. Also the Memoirs of a Right Honourable Puppy, or the Bon Ton displayed. Together with Anecdotes of a Right Honourable Scoundrel. Conceived by a celebrated Hen, and laid before the Public by a famous Cockfeeder.* 12mo. 6s. Smith.

This is but a rotten egg at best. The contents of it are equally humorous and witty with the title. Nonsense of all kinds is disgusting, but low nonsense is the most disgusting of all.

X. *Ermina: or the Fair Recluse. A Novel. In a Series of Letters by a Lady, Author of Dorinda Catsby, &c. In Two Volumes.* 12mo. 6s. Bladon.

In general, the same characters may be given of all modern novels, nor does the novel now before us furnish an exception to this rule. The same poverty of invention, character and art—the same abundance of nonsense and folly—characterize them all. There is no variation in the style (I speak who will) nor in the dullness.

XI. *Comus: a Masque. Altered from Milton. As performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. The Musick composed by Dr. Arne.* 8vo. 1s. Lowndes.

In order to adapt this celebrated Masque to the stage, the declamatory parts of it are here considerably curtailed, by which the dramatic parts crowd quicker and more rapidly upon each other. We believe this was the work of Mr. Colman, who has executed it with judgment. [For a further account of this masque, see the article *The British Theatre* in this Magazine.]

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTION I. in the London Magazine for Sept. p. 431, answered by the Proposer.

THE velocities of the two hands are to each other as 12 is to 1: therefore as 11 (the difference of velocities) : 1 :: $\frac{6 \times 12}{11} = \frac{72}{11} = 6 \text{ H. } 32 \text{ M. } 43 \text{ S. } \frac{7}{11}$

the time required.

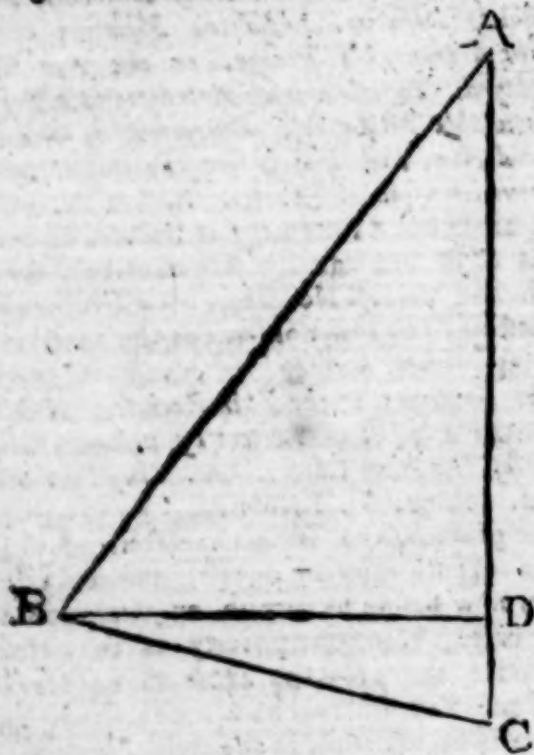
[This question was also resolved by Mathematicus, by Mr. J. Bright, of Warrington, and by Mr. J. Benbow, of Newport in Shropshire.]

QUEST-

QUESTION II.

Answered by Mathematicus.

MAKE the angle ABC an angle of six points; take $BA = 88$, $BC = 56$; AC are the points from which the ships sailed, and AC joined is the meridian of London. Then, by plain trigonometry, the angle A, the course of the first ship, is S. 37 deg. 58 min. W. (SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.) and the course of the second, the angle C, is N. 74 deg. 32 min. W. (WNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.) and if from B, the point at which both ships met, a perpendicular BD be drawn to AC, the line AD may be found; and hence the latitude, at which both ships are arrived, is 49 deg. 21 min. N.



For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEARCH presents his compliments to Mr. John Purnell, and thanks him for attempting to demonstrate the thirteenth axiom of Euclid, but desires to inform him, that he ought to have demonstrated, that the lines EL and EB (see the diagram inserted in the London Magazine for September) will, if produced, be as far distant from each other as the length EF; for Search is informed by Clavius, an editor of Euclid, that it is demonstrable, that two lines may continually recede from each other, yet, though infinitely produced, will never be at more than a given distance.

As to Mr. Purnell's demonstration, it depends on the ratio of similar triangles, and that depends on propositions, which depend on the thirteenth axiom: so that it falls under the same predicament with that of C. M—s, taking the axiom for granted, in order to demonstrate it. Mr. Purnell will easily perceive, that it ought to be demonstrated without the assistance of any proposition which depends upon it.

A Question by C. M—s.

A Blessing Heav'n oft bestows
On man, his fav'rite care,
Will quickly be discern'd by those,
Who algebraists are.

Search well the data plac'd below,
And to the world this blessing shew.

In the equations below, v represents the first letter, w the second, &c.

$$v + w + x + y + z = 44 = a.$$

$$v w - x - y - z = 3 = b.$$

$$w x - v - y - z = 195 = c.$$

$$x y - v - w - z = 25 = d.$$

$$y z - v - w - x = -3 = e.$$

To the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen
of the City of London.

I Have not seen it in the papers, but am informed, that a ventilator is ordered to be placed at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, in that part of the ceiling, which is over the lord mayor's seat, for the purpose of conveying off the foul infected air, supposed to come from the prisoners.

In the first place, I am not clear, that the illnesses and frequent deaths, that happen to persons who attend those sessions, are the effects of distempers caught from the prisoners; because nothing can be clearer than that a man cannot communicate a distemper with which he himself is not infected. This distemper, which is called the Jail Distemper, is presumed to be contagious; but that it is not a distemper, and that the prisoners are not contagious, may be concluded from a little observation.

The first instance I would offer to prove this is the sessions held in Sir Samuel Parnant's time, when near two hundred were supposed to have died of the jail distemper caught at the Old Bailey. Of these the lord mayor, two judges, nearly all the aldermen who attended, seven or eight of the Middlesex jury, many gentlemen on the bench, and vast numbers in the galleries fell victims, while Capt. Clarke (who was tried on the fatal day when the infection was supposed to be communicated, and whose trial took up nearly the whole day, and occasioned a prodigious croud) was well and in health. Mr. Akerman and his clerk, turnkeys and servants, who were not so close to, but handled, and by their offices were obliged to be continually with the prisoners, were all well and in health.

The same happened the last sessions, when some of the jurymen, Capt. Smith, who was on the bench, and Judge Ashhurst's clerk died. I should think this is sufficient to prove, that these fatal accidents owe their origin to some other cause than distemper and contagion.

I apprehend, that the different breaths of the persons in such a close place, by frequent respiration and heat, having lost the elastic quality that air should have, become stagnate, moist, putrid, and corrupt, and possess all the noxious qualities of mine-damps. That this foul damp, thus rarefied, continues floating, ascending, and in a state of exaltation, needs no proof. All moisture rarefied, whether smoke, steam, or dews, has the same ascending qualities, and is more or less noxious, in proportion as it is more or less loaded with stagnate, aqueous particles.

I shall not here take up time in a physical dissertation on the nature and qualities of air; they are sufficiently known to the persons for whom this is intended. What I aim at is, to point out and prove by experience the true cause of these fatal accidents. Those who consider this matter will find, that the judges and aldermen, the jurymen, and people in the galleries, whose heads, from their different situations, are more elevated than others, are always the greatest sufferers, whilst the persons, who are the nearest to the smell of the prisoners, and the most likely to be infected by contagion, universally escape. This, I think, proves clearly, that the mortality is owing to some other cause than contagion, infection, or distemper — whether this cause, which I have pointed out, be the true cause or not.

Another cause of these fatal accidents is attributed to the stench of the prisoners coming out of their noisome dungeons, which, though not deadly to themselves, is so to persons who come out of the fresh air. This is proving the effect without the cause. If the Newgate smell was so dreadful to persons who come out of the air, what would become of the several prisoners who are committed there from different parts of the country, and who, in general, enjoy at least as much fresh air, health, and exercise, as the judges, aldermen, jurymen, &c.? I say, what would become of these men, who generally appear at the bar in the highest health? What would become of their friends and relations, who visit and mix amongst them, both in Newgate and in the Bailiwick, if the air of Newgate was pestilential? But whether it is owing to pestilence occasioned by the sickness of prisoners, and their diseases are communicated; whether it is occasioned by the stench of the prisoners, and their Newgate smell; or whether it is occasioned by the foulness of the air of the Sessions-house, becoming putrid and corrupt from the causes here before mentioned, and that it arises from one of them is probable, what is the most effectual way to prevent the like fatal accidents for the future, is the drift of this letter. A ventilator would certainly be of great use; but whether

it should be a pump, or a fire ventilator, and how placed, will be worthy the consideration of the lord mayor and aldermen. If a pump ventilator is placed over, or nearly over the bench, and there should be a real infection amongst the prisoners, the rapid undulation would bring the infection from the prisoners amongst the persons attending the officers, the jurymen, &c. until it reached the bench, which would by that means become the seat of infection.

I would advise, as the safest method, that a recess or cupola be made over the bar where the prisoners stand, of about six feet diameter: into this, as the highest part, all the foul air would ascend. On the top of this, let a large-mouthed copper funnel be placed, turned round like the retort of a still: let it be diminished till it ends in a bore of an inch and half, or two inches, with an iron nozzle fixed into a stove kept during the time of sessions perpetually burning with charcoal. This would insensibly, and without inconvenience, draw off all foul, infectious, contaminated, moist, putrid air, arising from any cause whatsoever, prevent its circulating round the court, save the bench, and, by passing the fire, become purified, and thereby prevent any ill consequences, that by any possibility might happen to the public.

Inner Temple.

N. JONES.

THOUGHTS ON TASTE.

By Mr. DE VOLTAIRE.

IS there such a thing as good taste and bad taste? Certainly there must, notwithstanding that men differ so much in opinions, manners, and customs; and as any individual artist forms and improves his taste by degrees, so also it is with a whole nation: it has its infancy, maturity, and decline in taste. This has been the case in Greece, Rome, France, and England. Two cotemporary nations therefore may easily have the one a rude and gross taste, the other a natural and delicate one; for to imitate nature is in general to improve in taste. But although all nations are willing to acknowledge this, yet the misfortune is, that one affronts a whole nation, if one doubts of its being placed at present at the summit of taste. The best remedy is to wait until time and example shall instruct a nation wherein it errs in its judgment and taste. Accordingly we see, that the Spaniards have now at last begun of themselves to reform their theatre, and that the Germans are attempting to establish one. But although there are beauties, which are common to all nations and ages, yet there are also others peculiar to particular times and places. For instance: eloquence ought every where to be persuasive, grief affecting, and anger impetuous; yet the particular causes, effects, and

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circumstances of general passions and characters, which might give pleasure to a citizen of London, might excite no pleasure at all in an inhabitant of Paris. The English might also draw more happily their comparisons and metaphors from marine affairs than the Parisians could do, who seldom see shipping or the ocean. Every thing again, which relates to the liberty of the English, to their privileges and customs, will make a stronger impression on them than on a Frenchman. The temperature likewise of a moist and cold climate will introduce a different taste for architecture, furniture, and dress, which may be very good there, and yet would never be relished at Rome. Thus Theocritus and Virgil would as justly celebrate the coolness of the rivers and of the shade, as Thomson would in his *Seasons* multiply his descriptions of the contrary qualities.

An intelligent nation, which is not very sociable, would not have the same subjects of ridicule as another nation equally intelligent, but attached to a love of company, even to a degree of indiscretion: consequently these two nations can never have the same kind of comedy. The poetry also of a people, who shut up their women, must necessarily differ from that of another people, among whom they enjoy liberty without any bounds. Nevertheless, it may be always justly said, that Virgil has painted his scenes better than Thomson, and that there was more taste on the banks of the Tiber than on the Thames; that the natural scenes of *Pastor Fido* are also incomparably preferable to the pastorals of Raza in France; but, in return, that Racine and Moliere are men divine in respect of all other theatres.

In general it may be said, that a delicate and secure taste consists in a ready perception of a beauty among many faults, or of a defect among many beauties. A man, who has a nice taste in wine, will distinguish a mixture of two different wines; another will perceive what flavour predominates in the cookery of a dish, while the rest of the guests have only a vague and confused sensation. But are not those mistaken, who pretend that it is an unhappiness to have such a delicate taste? That they are too much hurt by defects, and too little sensible of beauties? That, in short, it is a loss to be too difficult? Is it not on the contrary true, that hence arises true pleasures for men of taste? They see, they perceive, they feel pleasures, which escape men, whose faculties are less nicely organized, and less often exercised. A connoisseur in music, painting, architecture, poetry, and medals, proves a thousand sensations of which the vulgar have no idea. There is even a pleasure in discovering a fault, which flatters their va-

nity, and which consequently gives them a more lively sensation of beauties. It is like the superior advantage, which a man of good eye-sight has over others who are purblind. A man of good taste has quite a different set of eyes, ears, and feelings, from a man of a gross one. If he is disgusted at the wretched draperies of Raphael, he is in admiration at the noble correctness of his design. He has the pleasure to perceive, that the children of Laocoon have no proportion with the statue of their father; but the whole group sets all his soul in motion, while the rest of the spectators remain perfectly tranquil. The celebrated sculptor, a man of letters also and genius, who executed the colossal statue of Peter I. at Peterburgh, criticises with good reason the attitude of the Moses of Michael Angelo, and his little close garment, which is not suitable to the oriental custom; but at the same time he is in raptures in contemplating the air of the head.

Of all the authors, who have written in England concerning taste, wit, and imagination, and who have pretended to a judicious criticism, Addison is certainly the man whose judgment has most authority. His writings are very useful: one would have desired only, that he had not so often sacrificed his own taste to the desire of pleasing his associates in writing, in order to procure the more ready sale for the papers of the *Spectator*, which he composed along with Steele. Nevertheless, he has often the courage to give the preference to the theatre at Paris, over that at London. He points out the defects of the English scenes, and, when he wrote his *Cato*, he took care not to imitate the style of Shakespeare. If he had known how to express passions, if the warmth and feelings of his soul had answered to the dignity of his style, he would have reformed his nation. His piece being a party affair had a prodigious success; but, when the height of faction was forgot, there was found to remain in *Cato* only very beautiful verses and coldness.

Nothing has contributed more to confirm Shakespeare in his empire than these circumstances. The vulgar in every country have no skill in beautiful verses; and the English vulgar love rather to see princes rage grossly at each other, women tumble down on the stage, assassinations, criminal executions, ghosts in crowds, and witches than the most noble and chastised eloquence. Collier was sensible of the defects of the English theatre; but, being an enemy to the whole art itself, through a barbarous kind of superstition, by which he was prejudiced hereby his writings displeased too much the nation, for it to condescend to be reformed in him where it wanted: he was hated and despised.

Lord Kaims, the author of three volumes of *Elements of Criticism*, censures Shakespeare sometimes, but much oftener Racine and our French tragic poets. The grand reproach of all the English critics against us is, that our heroes are all Frenchmen; personages such as are found in French romance, lovers like those in *Cælia*, *Astrea*, and *Zaide*. The author of the above-mentioned *Elements of Criticism* censures Corneille very severely for having made Cæsar speak thus to Cleopatra:

It was to obtain so precious a right,
That my ambitious arm has fought every
where;

And even in Pharsalia it drew the sword
More to preserve that than to conquer Pompey.
I conquered him, Princess! and the god of
combats

Favoured me less than your divine attractions:
It was they which conducted my hand, they
enflamed my courage,

And this complete victory is their last work.

The English critic thinks these compliments ridiculous and extravagant: without doubt he is right; and the Frenchman of sense had said the same before him. We consider as an inviolable rule these precepts of Boileau:

Let Achilles love in a different manner from
a Thyrsis;

Make not of a Cyrus such a personage of romance
as Artamenes.

We know that Cæsar, having really loved Cleopatra, ought to have been made to express himself otherwise, and that his love is particularly insipid in the tragedy of the *Death of Pompey*. We know, moreover, that Corneille, who has introduced love-scenes into all his plays, has never treated of this passion well, except in some scenes of the *Cid*, imitated from the Spanish. But, on the other hand, all nations agree with us, that he has displayed a grand genius, and a force of sentiment of a superior kind in *Cinna*, in many scenes of the *Horatii*, of *Pompey*, and *Polyeuctes*. If love is insipid in almost all his pieces, yet we ourselves are the first to confess it; and we also all agree, that his heroes in his fifteen or sixteen last tragedies are mere reasoners; that the verses of these pieces are harsh, obscure, without harmony, and without grace. But, as he has raised himself infinitely above Shakespeare in his good tragedies, so has he never fallen so low in his others; and although he makes Cæsar say,

*Qu'il vient ennobler, par le titre de captif,
Le titre de vainqueur à présent effectif,*

Cæsar is never made to say the extravagances, which Shakespeare puts into his mouth. His heroes never make love to Cleopatra, like Henry the Fifth; we never see

a prince in Corneille cry out like Richard the Second, "Oh earth of my kingdom, nourish not my enemy, but let the spiders, which suck thy poison, and the hideous toads, meet him in his road! Let them attack his perfidious feet, which trample on it with his usurping steps! Produce only stinking thistles for them; and, when they would gather a flower from your bosom, present to them only serpents in ambuscade!" Neither do we ever, in Corneille, see an heir of the crown converse with a general of the army in this beautiful and truly natural style, which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the prince of Wales, who was afterwards Henry the Fourth, in the second scene of the first act of the *Life and Death of Henry the Fourth*. The general asks the king what o'clock it is: the prince answers, "Thou hast so gross an understanding, by having drank Spanish wine, by having unbuttoned after dinner, by having slept after dinner upon a bench, that thou hast forgot what thou oughtest to know. What a devil does it concern you what o'clock it is? at least, unless hours were glasses of wine, minutes hatch'd capons, and clocks but bawds tongues; sun-dials the signs of houses of ill fame, and the sun himself a girl of the town in taffeta of the colour of fire!"

It is really afflicting to consider (especially in cold and moist climates) what a prodigious number of men have not the least spark of taste, have no relish for any one of the fine arts, scarce ever read, and then only fumble over a *Review*, at most once a month, in order to enable them to talk, by chance, of things whereof they have nothing but confused ideas. Run over a country town, scarce will you find there one or two booksellers, and often none at all. Neither magistrates, nor bishops, nor canons, nor sub-delegates, nor tax-gatherers, nor citizens in the most easy circumstances, have any library, nor yet any understanding cultivated in science: they are little farther advanced in literature than they were in the twelfth century. In the capitals of provinces, even those which have academies, how scarce a commodity is taste! The capital of a great kingdom is necessary, in order to establish the abode of this accomplishment; and even there it falls to the lot of but few: all the populace is excluded. It is totally unknown to the city families, who are continually occupied with the care of their fortunes, with domestic concerns, or gross amusements. All posts of business, such as judicatures, finances, commerce, shut the door in the face of the fine arts. It is the disgrace of the human understanding, that taste seldom gains admittance any where, except along with opulent indolence. I knew a man of business at Versailles, who was born with a good natural genius, and who said to me,

"I am very unhappy: I have not time to improve myself in taste." Taste then, like philosophy, falls to the lot of only a small select number of privileged souls. It was

in vain that Ovid said, God has created us with countenances which look towards heaven, (*erectos ad sidera tollere vultus*) for men are almost all bent towards the earth.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To the EDITOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following noble epitaph is copied, *verbatim & literatim*, from a grave-stone in St. Edmund's church-yard, Sarum. I am persuaded all good judges will allow, that the sublimest passages in Homer, Virgil, or Milton, are, when compared with it, no better than the merest bathos. I hope you will oblige the public by inserting it in your next Magazine.

Sarum, Sept. 24, 1772.

To the Memory of three infant Children of
Joseph and Arabella Maton.

INNOCENCE, embellishes divinely
complete,

To prescience coeigent now sublimely great,
In the benign perfecting vivifying state!
So heavenly guardian occupy the skies;
The pre-existent God, omnipotent, all-wise!
He can surpassingly immortalize thy theme,
And permanent thy soul celestial supreme.
When gracious refulgence bids the grave
resign,

The Creator's nursing protection be thine.
So each perspiring æther will joyfully rise,
Transcendently good, supereminently wise!

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Report traced till it vanished.

ENQUIRY, brisk and young,
Would take the morning air,
The Park he sought, nor waited long,
Ere Rumour met him there.

Say, have you heard the news?
But you no doubt have heard,
That Meanwell's broke, and you must lose,
Lose all 'tis to be fear'd.

Indeed, the thing's too true,
You need not make a doubt:
I therefore sought in haste for you,
When I had made it out.

If true, 'tis strange indeed!
But how came you to hear?
Why Envy hinted it to me,
And he is often there.

Enquiry, Envy sought,
To settle his concern:
Say, was it you the message brought?
I fain the truth would learn.

'Tis true, I Rumour told,
There was a talk like this;
But whether it be true or no,
I dare not say it is.

Pray, what makes you suspect?
Something you've heard or seen!
Somethings indeed!—yes, much neglect
And folly there has been.

But Freedom better knows,
Altho' he ha'n't told me.
To Freedom next Enquiry goes,
To see how they agree.

They go aside, and talk
The matter freely o'er:
But is this all? Enquiry said.
What, did you say no more?

No, this is every word,
And Thoughtless told me this:
Nay, if you doubt what I have said,
See yonder, there he is.

Once more Enquiry tried
To settle all his fears.
Here, Thoughtless, here! Enquiry cried;
And Thoughtless's strait appears.

Did you not Freedom tell,
That things were so and so,
And that you fear'd all was not well?
He quickly answer'd—No.

Surprising! are you sure,
Quite sure that you did not?
I hardly think I ever did:
I'm sure I've quite forgot.

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXTEMPORE on the PRESENT TIME

By a young Lady.

STATESMEN and patriots, all
alike,
For popular applause contend;
But each strives only how to strike
At some self-interested end.

Britannia now oft sighs in vain,
With grief sees mens attentions
Bent but to barter truth for gain,
For places and for pensions.

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T.

No. XII.

ment of *Mother Shipton.*

A M Y.



ce, Ho - ney up - on her Cheek she laid And



from the Wound im - bib'd both sweet and



with - in my Heart.




Song

A favourite SONG in the

Sung by Mr. D U

To heal the Smart a Bee had made up - on my



bid me kifs the place. Pleas'd I o -



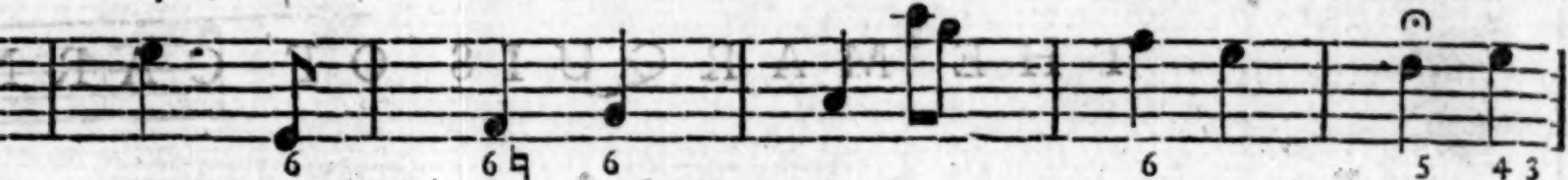
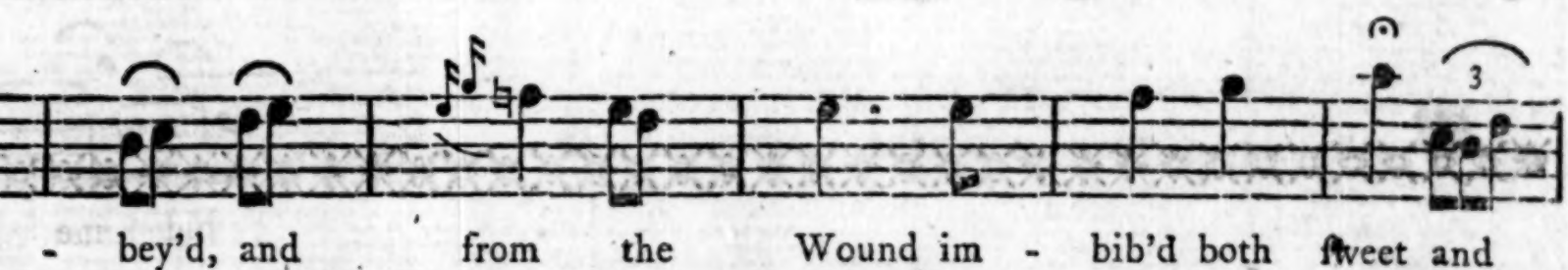
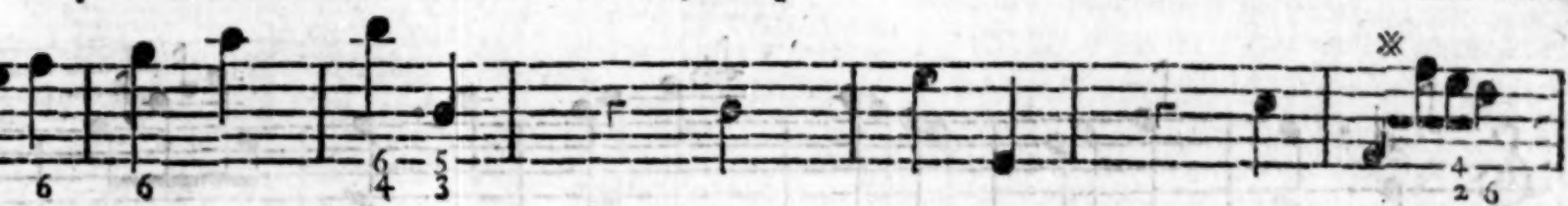
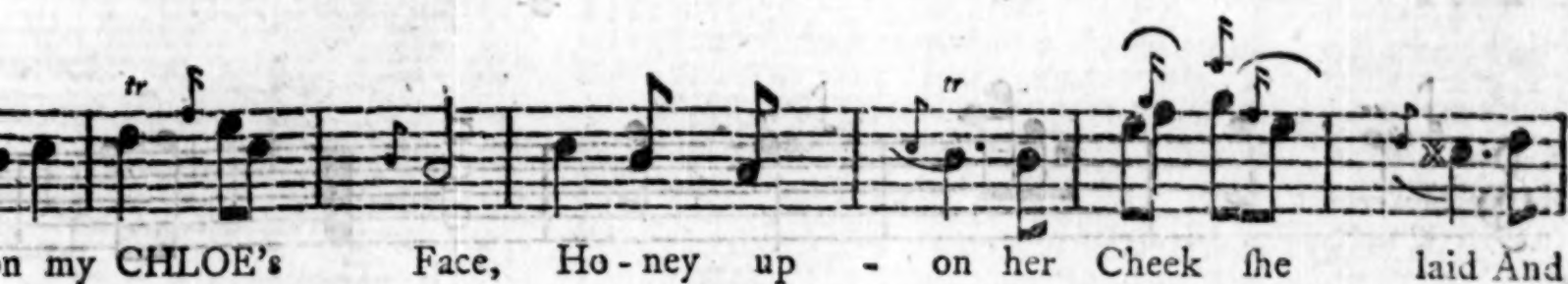
Smart; The Ho - ney on my Lips I found



No. XII.

The Entertainment of *Mother Shipton.*

D U - B E L L A M Y.



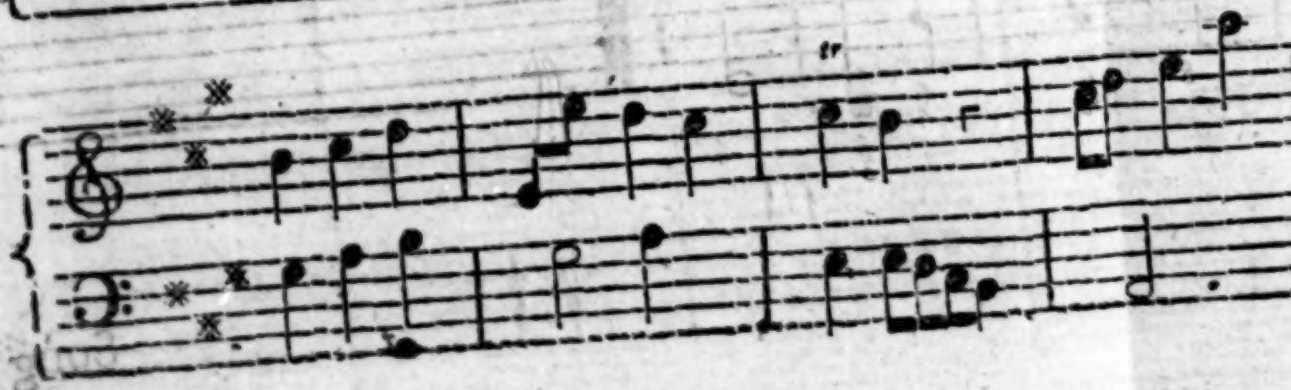
Song

Song in the Entertainment of

F O R T H



T H E M A R Q U I S O F



t of *Mother Shipton* continued.

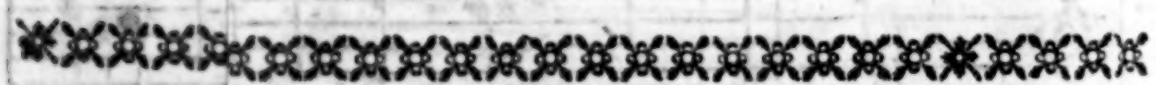
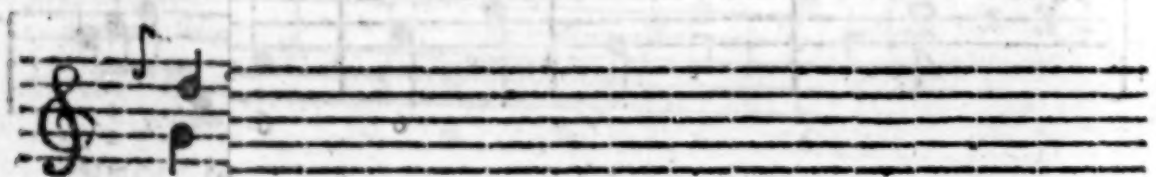
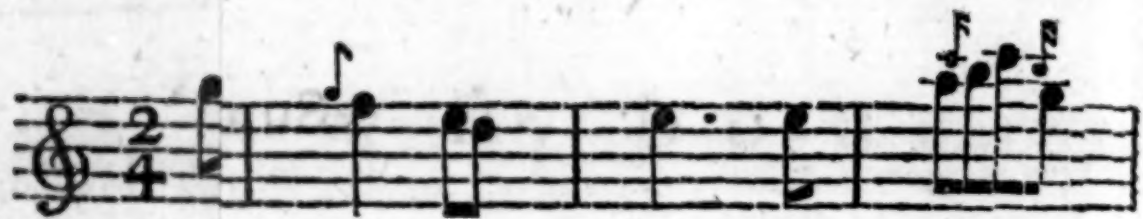
THE GUITAR.



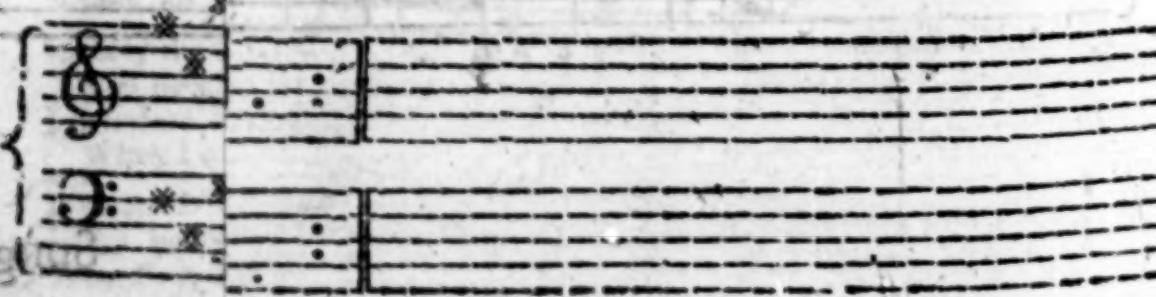
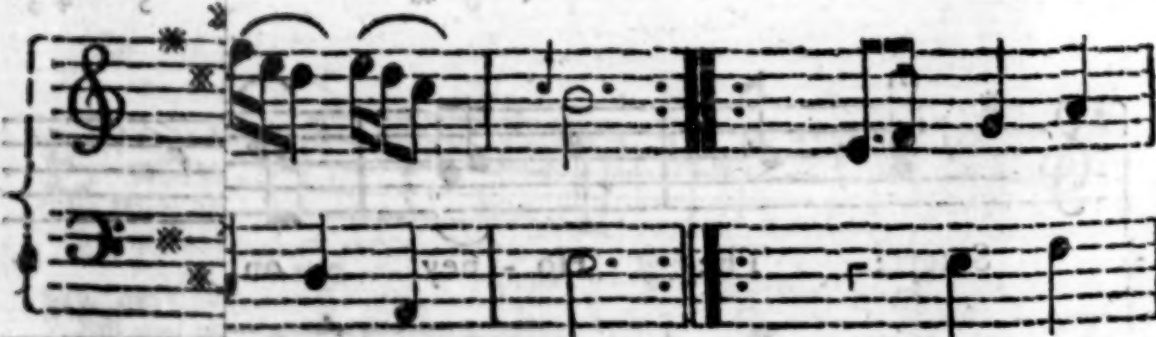
F CARNARVON'S MINUET.



n continued.




S MINUET.



THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

 AS delivered to Alderman Oliver a curious gilt cup and cover, presented to the said gentleman by the city of London, for having dared to do his duty, in conjunction with the Aldermen Crosby and Wilkes, though contrary to an order of the house of commons. On it, on one side, are engraved these words in a shield:

"This cup and cover was presented by the city to Alderman Oliver, for joining, with other magistrates, in the release of a freeman, who was arrested by order of the house of commons, and in a warrant for imprisoning the messenger, who had arrested the citizen, and refused to give bail; is by him deposited in the Mansion-house, to remain there a public memorial of the honour the citizens have done him, and the claim they have on him to persevere in his duty. March, 1772. William Nash, mayor.

The present of venison, which is annually sent from the Cofferer's office to the lord mayor, being last year greatly deficient, on account of the scarcity of bucks in his majesty's park, has this year been doubled, to make good the deficiency.

TUESDAY 29.

This day came on at Guildhall the election of two gentlemen, to be returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be lord mayor for the year ensuing, when the several aldermen below the chair, who had served the office of sheriff, were separately put in nomination; but the shew of hands appearing greatly in favour of Mess. Wilkes and Townsend, a poll was demanded for the rest of the candidates, and books were immediately opened for the purpose.

TUESDAY, October 6.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, the vice-chancellors, proctors, public orator, and other officers of the university of Oxford, with a delegacy of the convocation, waited on Lord North in Downing-street, and installed his lordship chancellor of that university with the usual ceremonies; in the course of which his lordship addressed the deputation in a very polite and elegant speech, expressing, in the strongest terms, his gratitude to the university for the distinguished honour he had received, and promising his most active zeal in defending its privileges, and promoting its prosperity. The company were afterwards entertained at dinner by his lordship.

At the final close of the poll for lord mayor, at four o'clock, the numbers were as follow:

as follow:

Mr. Wilkes	-	-	2501
Mr. Townsend	-	-	2278
Mr. Halifax	-	-	2122
Mr. Shakespeare	-	-	1912

The majority therefore in favour of Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Halifax is 175; and in favour of Mr. Townsend, against Mr. Halifax, 152.

THURSDAY 8.

This day, at the adjournment of the common hall for the election of lord mayor, the sheriffs again cast up and declared the numbers on the poll; upon which a scrutiny was demanded by each of the four candidates against the other three, which is to commence on the 24th instant.

SUNDAY 11.

This evening the purser of the Hampshire East-Indiaman came to the India-house, with an account of the above ship being arrived at Spithead from Bombay. She sailed on her voyage from the Downs the 13th of March, 1771, and brings advice that the Clive, Capt. Allen, from Bombay, and the Rochford, Capt. Hunt, from Coast and Bay, were both arrived at St. Helena, and were to sail for England in a few days.

MONDAY 12.

The following gentlemen were named as scrutineers of the poll for lord mayor for the ensuing year:

For Alderman Halifax.

Mr. Johnson, Mr. French, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Merry, Mr. Lukey, Mr. Parker.

For Alderman Shakespeare.

Mr. Jones, Mr. Watts, Mr. Frisquet, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hallier, Mr. Humphrey.

Attorney, Mr. Reynolds, clerk of the arraigns.

For Mess. Ald. Wilkes and Townsend.

George Bellas, Esq. Mr. Bishop, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Saxby, Mr. Piper, Mr. Benson, Mr. Plomer, Mr. Sommers, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Peart, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clarke.

Attorney, Mr. Houlder.

The Duke of Bridgewater has established regular passage-boats from Manchester to within two miles of Warrington and other places. Forty, fifty, or sixty people, are conveyed above twenty miles for a shilling a-piece, in a shorter time than they can travel even in a carriage by land. They are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods at the same expence.

WEDNESDAY 14.

The sheriffs attended at Guildhall, pursuant to notice, which had been regularly given, to deliver a copy of the poll to each of the candidates for the office of mayor of the

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the city of London for the year ensuing; when it was much feared by the popular party, that Mr. Alderman Townsend would decline the scrutiny, as he had not once attended either the committee, or on the hustings, during the whole Poll. They were however agreeably disappointed by the sheriff's reading to them the following letter from that gentleman:

"Gentlemen,

"I have received from the secondaries a written notice, in your names, requiring my attendance at Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October inst. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a copy of the poll. I have not hitherto (and I believe, gentlemen, you are very sensible that I have not) in any manner, directly or indirectly, taken the least part in the present election for mayor. Election to the city offices is the business of the citizens alone: to them it always used to be, and to them I believe it will always be left without solicitation, influence, or flattery, whenever men mean to accept them, merely as offices of trust and burthen, without intending to employ them as the means of their own private interest and advantage. When the citizens have performed their part by election, then only begins the part of the person chosen, who is bound by duty, honour, and principle, to discharge faithfully the trust reposed in him. As it appears at present on the face of the poll, that it is the declared opinion of the livery of London, that I should be one of the persons returned to the court of aldermen for the office of mayor; and as a scrutiny has been demanded, in order to discover whether this is the real sense of the livery or not, I am willing to take any proper steps on my part, to ascertain what is the real inclination of my fellow citizens. I do therefore hereby confirm the appointment of the gentlemen, who have been nominated to you as my scrutineers, and desire that the copy of the poll may be delivered for me to Mr. Deputy Judd, who has promised to attend for that purpose.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Bruce-Castle,
Oct. 12, 1772.

Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
J. TOWNSEND."

FRIDAY 16.

At the quarter sessions of the peace held for the city and liberty of Westminster at Guildhall, a bill of indictment was preferred and found against the apprentice of a jeweller in the Strand, for riotously and tumultuously assembling with divers other persons in the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden, on the night that the poll closed for the election of a lord mayor of London, and breaking the windows of several inhabitants.

MONDAY 19.

The scrutineers for Mess. Wilkes and Townsend sent a deputation to the scrutineers of Mess. Halifax and Shakespear, to settle some preliminary circumstances relative to the disqualification; but nothing decisive was concluded, though each side seemed desirous of accelerating the business.

The purser of the Rochford, Capt. Hunt, East-Indiaman, from Bengal, came to the East-India house, with the news of the above ship being safe arrived off Portsmouth. She sailed from St. Helena the 29th of August last, and left no ship there but the Clive, Capt. Allen, who would sail in a few days for England.

The above ship that has arrived has buried upwards of two thirds of her crew, and the rest are very sickly. There are now no more than four ships to come from India this season, and these are expected in a very short time.

THURSDAY 22.

The following letter was received by the scrutineers, on the part of the candidates for lord mayor, dated October 21.

"The sheriffs of London present their respectful compliments to the scrutineers on the part of all the candidates for the office of lord mayor, and inform them, that, if the plan of proceedings next Saturday on the scrutiny be still unsettled between them, that the sheriffs will proceed alphabetically with the several livery companies, beginning with the Apothecaries company, and so on through the alphabet. And as references may frequently be necessary to the original poll-books, they recommend, that opposite to every name, the original books, from 1 to 8, and the folios in each, may be referred to. The sheriffs think this method will save much time and attendance, and be perfectly fair on the part of all the candidates."

Mr. Sheriff Oliver has ordered a writing to be put up over the doors on one side of the Old Bailey, with the words, "No money to be paid for admission into this court of justice," which was done accordingly.

FRIDAY 23.

A wardmote was held at Girdlers hall, for the election of an alderman of the ward of Bassishaw, in the room of John Bird, Esq. deceased, when William Plomer, Esq. an eminent oilman at Aldgate, was unanimously elected.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Monckton, George Cuming, Esq. William Devaynes, Esq. Peter Lascelles, Esq. Daniel Wier, Esq. and Edward Wheeler, Esq. were appointed supervisors of the East-India company.

SATURDAY 24.

This morning the sheriffs met in Guildhall to begin the scrutiny for lord mayor, where Mr. Wilkes with his scrutineers attended.

On their arrival, the following letter was presented from Mess. Halifax and Shakespear, and read by Mr. Oliver.

"To the Sheriffs of London.

Gentlemen,

The scrutineers appointed by us having declared themselves disabled from entering on the scrutiny, for want of the delivery of true copies of the poll, as required by the act of 11 Geo. I. we object to any further proceeding, touching the present election of mayor for the city of London, as irregular and illegal.

We are, gentlemen, your's, &c.

Goldsmiths-Hall, Signed, *Halifax,*

Oct. 24, 1772. *Shakespear."*

The sheriffs, however, thought themselves justified in proceeding to the scrutiny, on the side of Mess. Wilkes and Townsend, leaving it to the scrutineers on the other side to attend if they thought proper.

About three in the afternoon a prodigious concourse of people were assembled on Tower-Hill, where a temporary stage had been erected, with back seats, on which appeared eight divines, in the habits of their profession, seven of whom had been educated for the ministry, at the sole expence and charge of the Countess of Huntingdon, who was present. After psalm-singing, the Rev. Mr. Piercy, chaplain to the Countess, preached a sermon on the occasion, the aforesaid gentlemen being to sail the next evening as missionaries to America.

WEDNESDAY 28.

This morning the purser of the Lord Clive East-Indiaman, Capt. Allen, came to the India-house with an account of the above ship being safely arrived off the Isle of Wight from Bombay. She sailed from St. Helena the beginning of September, in company with the Deptford, Capt. Tryon, from Bombay, but parted from her two days after, all well: so that she is daily expected. The Lord Clive failed on her voyage for the Downs the 2d of April, 1771. The Deptford failed five days before her.

In the evening, by the weight of the tide, almost the whole of the new wall lately built before the Middle Temple garden, together with a very considerable part of that belonging to the Inner Temple, were thrown down, and did much damage to some boats which were under them. The many accidents that have happened to this unfortunate structure, it is imagined will determine the city to do, what they ought to have done at first, viz. built it entirely of stone, as brick seems too weak to withstand the fury of the waves.

THURSDAY 29.

This day the sheriffs made their report of the scrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Mess. Wilkes and Townsend had the majority, and accordingly returned them

as duly elected to the court of aldermen, who fixed upon alderman Townsend to serve the office of lord mayor.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR Sidney Stafford Smyth is appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Parker.

James Eyre, Esq. recorder of London, puisne judge in the said court, and received the honour of knighthood.

The Earl of Harcourt, general governor and governor in chief of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Hon. George Viscount Townsend, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, the office of master-general of the ordnance.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. LIEUT. Col. Townsend, of the 34th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Ford, of Northaw in Hertfordshire. — Jacob Preston, Esq. of Beeston-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Edwards, of Charles-street, Berkley-square. — 29. Dr. Monro, physician to St. George's-hospital, to Miss Heineken, of Pall-mall. — Sept. 1, Capt. Shenton, of Deptford, aged 79, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Peckham, aged 72, whose grand-children were at the wedding. — 7. The Right Hon. Lord Teynham, to the relief of Thomas Davis, Esq. — In Ireland, Lord Stavordale, eldest son of the Earl of Ilchester, to Miss Mary Grady. — 24. Mr. Bromley, distiller, of Oxford-road, to Miss Parker of Putney. — Timothy Hare Earle, Esq. to Miss Biscoe, of Bedford-row. — 25. James Pearce, Esq. of Oxenden-street, to Miss Maria Dean, of Clifford-street. — 26. The Rev. Mr. Bacon, to Miss Campart. — Cornelius Wittenoon, Esq. merchant, to Miss Freke, of Ware in Hertfordshire. — 27. William Hughes, Esq. of Ormond-street, to Miss Hamilton of Hackney. — The Rev. Mr. Thomas Clack, brother to the Right Hon. Lady Courtney, to Miss Stone, of Lakebeare near Exeter. — 29. Lieutenant-general Clavering, to Miss Yorke. — Mr. Thompson, of the Record office, Palace-yard, to Mrs. Short. — Mr. Frank, surgeon, of Guy's-hospital, to Mrs. Clifton. — 30. Thomas Heysham, Esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Elisabeth Moulson, of Oxford-street. — Oct. 2. John Barret, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss Elisabeth West, of Harley-street. — 4. Mr. Kupky, of Henrietta-street, to Miss Bingley, of Tavistock-street. — Mr. Walker Cope, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Cope, of Stratford. — 5. John Hozier, Esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss Elisabeth Page, of New Bond-street. — Dr. Berington, of Winsley in Herefordshire, to Miss Ridon, of Howfield-hall, near Ongar in Essex. — Mr. Howard, surgeon, at Uxbridge, to Miss Walling. — 8. William Holbeck, Esq. of Mortimer-street,

street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Diana Todd, of Oxford-street. — Robert Grainger, Esq. to Miss Frances Hayes. — 13. At Cowley, near Uxbridge, the Rev. Mr. Dodd, rector of that place, to Miss Sanderfon, of Camberwell. — William Fowler, Esq. of Soho, to Lady Fowler, relict of Sir Hans Fowler. — John Awdry, Esq. of Notton, to Mrs. Derbshire, relict of the Rev. Mr. Derbshire, of Chester. — 14. The Rev. Mr. Jebson, a dissenting minister, in Welleclose-square, to Mrs. Bygrave, of Chancery-lane. — The Rev. Mr. Dawson, fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, to Miss Walker. — 16. John Haynes, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham. — Capt. Fleming, of the 36th regiment, to Miss Lambe, of Acton. — Mr. Samuel Payne, sugar-baker, of Paul's wharf, to Miss Harriet Proctor. — William Holbeck, Esq. of Farmborough, to Miss Ann Wodehouse, of Warwick. — 18. George Nelthorpe, Esq. of Boughton in Kent, to Miss Murray, of Berner's-street, Oxford-road. — Mr. Sayer, grocer, in the Strand, to Miss Boyle, daughter of Mr. Boyle, sugar-baker. — The Rev. Mr. Salter, rector of Shenfield in Essex, to Miss Jane Mathews. — John Wicks, Esq. to Miss Harriet Thompson. — 19. Mr. Brown, grocer, to Miss Johnson. — James Waters, Esq. of Richmond, to Miss Hunt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 30. **A**T Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, chancellor of the diocese, and canon residentiary of Salisbury cathedral. — Sept. 1. In the 65th year of his age, Sir Robert Kite, knight, alderman of Lime-street ward. He was chosen alderman in the year 1756, upon the decease of John Porter, Esq. served the office of sheriff with Sir William Hart in the year 1761, and succeeded to the mayoralty in the year 1766, which high office of dignity and trust he discharged with the greatest reputation and applause. — 7. The Rev. Walter Earle, chaplain and nephew to the archbishop of Canterbury. — In Cornwall, the Rev. William Borlase, doctor of laws, F. R. S. rector of the parishes of Ludgvan and St. Just in that county. — In great agonies, occasioned by swallowing a pin, the only child of Mr. Williamson, cheese factor, in Thames-street. What renders it more melancholy, they had a son drowned about three weeks since. — The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powys, Viscount Ludlow, Lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and recorder of the town of Shrewsbury. — 10. In the 109th year of his age, Mr. Shepperd, gardener to King George the First. — On the 31st of last month, at Lisle, the Right Hon. John Lord Carysfort, knight of the bath, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council in

Ireland. He was for several years a lord of the admiralty, and representative of the county of Huntingdon during several parliaments. — 17. George Henry Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarendon, custos brevium in the court of Common Pleas, captain of his majesty's honourable band of gentlemen pensioners, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which office his lordship was elected in 1762. — 23. Capt. Sowle, of the 70th regiment. — Dr. William Simmonds, chaplain to the bishop of London. — Mr. John Hardham, tobacconist and snuffman in Fleet-street. — Joseph Mekins, of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire. — The wife of Mr. Greenley, master of the Crown and Rolls tavern, in Chancery-lane. — Mrs. Lemmon, mistress of the Rummer tavern, in Chancery-lane. — The Rev. William Martin, A. M. rector of St. Thomas's church in Liverpool. — Peter Cunningham, Esq. one of the equeries to his late majesty. — Mrs. Humphreys, relict of Capt. Humphreys, late commander of his majesty's ship Northumberland. — Mr. Henry Smith, one of the proprietors of the Hot-wells at Bristol. — John Marcon, Esq. of Swaffham in Norfolk. — 29. In Lower Grosvenor-street, John Bushman, Esq. formerly an officer in the guards. — At Waltham-abbey, Mrs. Brown, relict of Capt. Brown, who died about a fortnight ago. — Sir Robert Austin, Bart. an officer upon half-pay. — 30. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Robert Bowden, Esq. — At Salisbury, the Rev. James Foster, master of the free grammar school in that city, vicar of Britford, Alderbury, Pitton, and Farley. — At Stoke Newington, Thomas Cam, Esq. — Oct. 1. Of the bruises he received by being flung from his horse, at his house in Jermyn-street, William Molyneux, Esq. — John Hannam, Esq. of New-inn, barrister at law. He married a sister of Lord Chatham's, who died some time ago. — Mr. Be-mish Hill, city barge-master. — At Turn-bridge, of the small-pox, Mr. William Former, only son and heir of John Former, Esq. of Whitchurch in Shropshire. — John Fowle, Esq. of Brome, auditor of the accounts of his majesty's excise by patent. — Ralph Smyth, Esq. major of the Eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia. — In Aberdeen, Sir James Reid, of Barra, Bart. — At Wrington, in the county of Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Waterland, vicar of that parish. — At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Eware Yescombe. — Charles Isham, Esq. one brother of Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. one of the representatives of the county of Northampton. — At Rotherhithe, Capt. Guenther, formerly a naval commander in the reign of Queen Anne. — The lady of Estcourt-Cowell, Esq. member of parliament for Cirencester. — Thomas Smyth, Esq. late a brigadier major in the twelfth regiment of foot

On the 29th of last month, at Dublin, Lord Lambert, Earl of Cavan, who is succeeded in his title and dignities by his cousin german, major-general Richard Lambert, of the foot-guards. — 8. — Fitzhenry, Esq. counsellor at law, and husband to Mrs. Fitzhenry, a celebrated actress on the Dublin stage. — Thomas Hanway, Esq. one of the commissioners of his majesty's navy. — Montague Blomer, Esq. late colonel of a company in the first regiment of foot guards. — Mrs. Draper, midwife to her majesty. — Miss Sloper, only daughter and heiress of James Sloper, Esq. of Peterborough in Lincolnshire. — 10. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. — 11. The Rev. William Huddesford, B. D. keeper of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford. — 14. Cornelius Lovibond, Esq. one of the pages to the Princess Dowager of Wales. — Mr. J. Stewart, linen-draper to their majesties. — Lady Houghton, relict of the late Sir Henry Houghton, Bart. — 18. Mr. Thomas Sanfom, one of his majesty's messengers in ordinary. — Walter Mallet, Esq. formerly member for Cambridge, aged 98. — 19. About eleven o'clock, at his seat near Coventry, John Bird, Esq. alderman of Bassishaw ward, to which he was elected, on the death of Sir William Baker, knight, the 6th of February, 1770. He attended at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, where he got the fever, which has been so fatal to several other persons. — In Norwich, Miss Astley, only daughter of Sir Edward Astley, Bart. — Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. knight of the shire for Cornwall. — Samuel Ellis, Esq. many years an eminent pewterer in Basinghall-street, and deputy of the ward. — The celebrated Lucy Cooper, in the 42d year of her age. — 21. The Rev. Dr. William Wilkie, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew, Scotland. — Mrs. Elizabeth Myrton, daughter of the deceased Sir Andrew Myrton, of Gogar, Bart. and relict of Archibald Stuart, of Torrance, Esq. — In the 25th year of her age, Lady Richinda Gower, daughter of the late Sir Rowland Gower, and niece to the late Right Hon. Lady Anna Winston.

B—NK—TS.

THOMAS PRATT, of King-street, Bloomsbury, ironmonger.
John Johnson, of Winchelsea in Sussex, grocer and linen-draper.
Edward Rock of Idle in Yorkshire, miller.
Samuel Mortimer, of Huddersfield in Yorkshire, victualler.
Ralph Holden, of Bristol, grocer.
Hugh Scott, of St. Martin's le Grand, near Newgate-street, merchant.
William Mathison, of Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London, dealer.
Joseph Scott the younger, of Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant.
Frederick Hodges, of London, merchant.
John Drumpler, of Watling-street, London, weaver.
Samuel Matthews, of Lombard-street, London, pen-maker.

Richard Brumwell, of Birmingham, mercer.
Jonathan Hoilingworth, of Manchester, check-manufacturer.
Lancelot Myers, of Farnley in Yorkshire, money-scrivener.
William Cookson, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.
John Pickersgill and James Pickersgill, of Rippon in Yorkshire, merchants and partners.
John Elton, of Watling-street, London, merchant.
Richard Baker, of Rochester in Kent, brewer.
William Browne Williams, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, corn-merchant.
Ellis Crompton, of Salford in Lancashire, woollen-dyer.
Superfeded, William Cookson, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, in the county of the same town, merchant.
Robert Bell, of Gravesend, mercer and draper.
Jeremiah Dicks, of Warminster in Wilts, clothier.
Henry Reeves, of Burr-street, in Wapping.
Nicholas Lutyens, of Lime-street, London, merchant.
David Pierce, of the parish of Eglwysbach in Denbighshire, grazier.
James Sykes, of Leeds in Yorkshire, stuff-merchant.
Robert Siddall, of Cheap-side, London, woollen-draper.
Maurice Ronayne and Oliver Dumoulin, of London, merchants and copartners.
Richard Mason, of Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, vintner and brandy merchant.
Samuel Harford, of Milk-street, London, stationer and paper-stainer.
William Watts, of Upper Thames-street, London, cooper.
George Cookson, of St. Giles in the Fields, grocer.
Andrew Wilkinson, of Cripplegate, London, victualler.
Elizabeth Bell and Samuel Bell, of St. Giles's in the Fields, timber merchants and partners.
Thomas Bradstock, of St. James's, Westminster, butcher.
Lali Goodfellow, of Salisbury, upholsterer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, October 3.

PREPARATIONS are going forward here as if we were at the eve of a war. Artillery and powder are sending to Norway. They are working with all diligence at the equipment of the regiments and arming several men of war. The garrisons of the most important places of the kingdom are reinforcing to put them in a state of defence, and the fortifications of this capital are repairing.

Altona, Oct. 6. A corn-merchant at Lubec, who was desirous to take advantage of the present price of corn, in order to make his fortune, loaded his house with that commodity to such a degree, three stories high, that the floors gave way, and the corn was buried in the ruins.

S W E D E N.

[For the late revolution in the government of this kingdom, see our last, p. 443.]

Stockholm, Oct. 1. As it appears by the manifesto, that a process was to have been carried on against the king, Gen. Pecklin and Dr. Rutström who drew up that piece, are going to be tried. A council of war extraordinary is to be charged with the trial of the

the general, and Dr. Rutström will be judged by the tribunal of justice of the court.

Stockholm, Oct. 2. His majesty has notified to the court of justice, that having with the aid of heaven established a regular government, by which all parties were abolished, he is desirous that they should taste the sweets of it, to effect which his majesty abolished and declared void, and of none effect, all depending elections for deputies of the diet, and would have all those re-established who were condemned to pay fines, or were dismissed or suspended from their employments. The pardon which it is customary for the king to grant on his coronation, he has now granted, by which those who had absconded may return, those who were condemned to imprisonment or hard labour are forgiven half the time of their punishment, and the king will mitigate the sentence of those who are not yet tried. But all blasphemers, and those exiled for heresy, traitors to the country, robbers of all kinds, and those guilty of forgery, are excluded from the above pardon.

POLAND.

Frontiers of Poland, Sept. 13. The king of Prussia has taken possession of the district of Great-Poland, situate between the Drage and the Netze, as well as of all the country of Prussia and Pomerania on both sides the Vistula, which the crown of Poland has hitherto held under the name of Polish-Prussia, except the cities of Thorn and Dantzick; and in a manifesto just published on the occasion, his Prussian majesty says, he hopes the republick of Poland after having maturely considered the circumstances therein set forth, and weighed the validity of his claims, will behave herself towards him on this subject in an amicable manner. The states and inhabitants of these countries are enjoined, by the said manifesto, to submit to his Prussian majesty's dominion, to regard him as their king and lawful sovereign, to demean themselves towards him as faithful and obedient subjects, and to consider themselves as entirely released from all subjection to the crown of Poland; promising, on his side, to protect and maintain them in their rights and possessions, both civil and ecclesiastick, and especially those of the Roman-catholick faith, in the free exercise of their religion.

Warsaw, Sept. 16. Baron de Stackelberg, the new envoy from the court of Petersburg, arrived here last Saturday. The empress hath given him 10,000 roubles for the expences of his journey; and, besides the usual appointment of 24,000 roubles, her majesty allows him 12,000 more. We also daily expect Count Rewicki, the envoy from the Court of Vienna, who is on the road to this place. After the arrival of this

minister we shall be informed respecting the fate of this kingdom.

Wilna, Sept. 22. The Russians yesterday took possession of the country assigned to them at the late division, which is about a third of Lithuania, viz. beginning at the north, and following the course of the rivers Duna, Ula, Ussa, and the Nieper, together with Polish Livonia, the Palatinates of Polsez, Witepsk, Orsa, Mocislaw, Rohaczow, Rzezica, to the river Dezna. This vast extent of country is divided into two grand governments: the first towards the north, the capital of which is Polock, is under general Krecztnikow, and the second toward the south the capital of which is Mohilow, under colonel Kokhonski.

Hamburg, Oct. 1. In the manifesto published by his Prussian majesty, he has given orders to the states of his new territories that they should send to Marienburg, by the 8th inst. at least four deputies from the nobility of each district, four from the body of the clergy, six sheriffs of different districts, and two burgomasters, and one syndic from each town, who are to be invested with full power, to take the oath and to do homage to their new sovereign; they are at the same time to deliver in an exact number of the inhabitants in each district, as well clergy as laity.

It is asserted, that by virtue of the agreement between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the starosties and tenants holding from the king, which are situated in the dismembered provinces of Poland, shall enjoy, during the lives of the present possessors, the half of the revenue from their starosties and lands, and that the surplus shall be reunited in domaine to their respective new sovereigns.—The king's tenants and landholders are invested for life with fiefs, without jurisdiction, the starosties with fiefs having jurisdiction.

By the dismemberment of the different provinces from Poland by the courts of Vienna and Prussia, the diet of Warsaw will lose 29 senators, viz. one archbishop, three bishops, six palatines, seven castellans of the first rank, and twelve of the second rank. How many more will be lost by that part of Poland which Russia is to appropriate time will discover.

Extract of a letter from Dantzic, Oct. 3.

"The affair respecting our navigation still remains unredressed. No vessel, great or small, is permitted to enter the canal leading into our port without paying the new duties exacted by the Prussians. As there were numbers of vessels laden with perishable commodities stopped at the mouth of the Vistula, our merchants called a meeting to consult what was best to be done upon the occasion, when it was agreed to draw up

a memorial to be presented to the city council, in order to take their advice how to proceed. The council returned for answer, in writing, that "they must have patience;" and verbally, that "they must make the best of the matter they could." Yesterday the English consul went to the Canal, and demanded, in the name of the rest of the consuls and foreign residents, what duties were required, and to what amount? In consequence of the intelligence which he received, it has been determined to pay provisionally, and under express protests, twice the usual duties, that is to say, once to the Prussian troops, and once to the city, to which the duties have appertained time out of mind."

Account of the Conference between the Russians and the Turks.

Vienna, Sept. 18. The following letter gives the most particular account that has appeared of the proceedings and conclusion of the late conferences for a peace at Fockzani, between the Russians and Turks.

"When the congress of Fockzani was opened, Count Orlow, on his first arrival, was preceded by four hussars, and followed by four coaches, occupied by the Sieur Orskow, and the other gentlemen of the embassy, and one hundred and sixty domestics. The Ottoman ministers were on horseback, and had no more than sixty servants attending them. The Plenipotentiaries of both nations being present, each on their sides, the hall for congress was opened. The Russian ambassador was most superbly dressed, having on his breast the portrait of the empress, together with the different orders with which he is invested; his surcoat, buckles, &c. were set with diamonds; Osman Effendi, according to the Ottoman simplicity, was clothed with a robe of green camblet faced with ermine, and had nothing to distinguish him from a cane, the head of which was of gold, and studded with diamonds. Both the ambassadors were unarmed, but the Sieur Orskow and the other Russians had swords. Count Orlow made Osman Effendi an offer of an honorary guard; but he declined it, saying, he did not make it a point to be attended with sabres and bayonets: in consequence of which refusal, he had only centinels placed before his apartment. After reciprocal salutes, they each took possession of the side of the table allotted. Count Orlow then read a paper, the purport of which was, that the empress, his mistress, for the sake of humanity, sincerely wished an end to the war; to which the Turkish ambassador answered, his master was not less impressed with the desire of peace. After this, an exchange was made of the full powers to treat, which were written in letters of gold on parchment.

That of the Turks contained the signature of the Grand Signor, which was of a triangular form, about an ell in length.

"After this exchange, the attendants all retired, and were no more admitted. When the secretaries were placed in their stations, Count Orlow opened the conference, and said, that as the empress had not begun the war, she expected to have the expences defrayed, to which she had been put in carrying it on; and as the Crimea had occasioned frequent ruptures between the two powers, that the country should be declared free and independent. To this Osman Effendi answered, that his highness was disposed to consent to all reasonable conditions: that, as to the first article, the foreign ministers were previously to examine which party was the first aggressor; and with regard to the Crimea, the Porte was fixed never to listen to it. After many conferences, the plenipotentiaries not agreeing about the independency of the Crimea, they broke up, notwithstanding all the good offices of the ministers of the mediating powers, and each party prepared to retire. As the armistice has not been prolonged farther than to the 21st instant, the war will immediately be carried on with fresh vigour."

The conquests, which the Russians have made, are too remote for them to keep: those countries would be more chargeable than useful to them. They wanted to have other advantages in their room; but the Turks are not inclined to listen to that: they will not give money, because that would be putting arms into the enemy's hands against themselves; nor permit the navigation of the Black Sea, as Constantinople would be too much exposed, and the Russians might every day alarm that capital with a fleet; nor declare the Crimea independent, as they would thereby deprive themselves of the strongest bulwark they have against the Russians; nor, finally, and above all, permit the dismembering of Poland, which would deprive them of the most secure frontier that they have to the north of their empire.

TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from Cyprus. July 19.

"George Riso, captain in the Russian service, having coasted along Volo, Negroponti, Salonica, Macedonia, and even the gulf of Smyrna, with one chebec, two polacres, two pinks, and three more vessels, resolved at last to sail to the coast of Syria, with an intention to make an attack upon the famous city of Tyre, which at present is called Sure. He had already prepared for landing, when he learned, that Ali Bey was encamped with about 8000 men near Caiffira, at the time when the basha of Damascus besieged Sidon, now called Seida.

"The importance of this place redoubled the

the eagerness with which he carried succours thither. Being arrived at the road, he did not hesitate to attack the Turkish ships which were there. The boldness of the enterprize perfectly facilitated a landing in the sight of the besiegers, who withdrew themselves towards the mountains. The troops of Ali Bey so well seconded the engagement which followed thereon, that, after an obstinate fight of three hours, the Turks were obliged to abandon the field of battle to the conquerors, with all their baggage, many tails, colours, cannons, and other trophies. Their loss may be computed to ten thousand men, killed and wounded. Thus the affairs of Aly Bey were re-established.

"After this expedition, they attempted another in the road of Baruth, in which they were as successful as the former. They summoned the town, and receiving an answer as haughty as insolent, they resolved to take it at all events. The attack followed close to the landing; the Turks came out of the town, in order to drive away the besiegers; but, after an hour's fight, were obliged to retire for shelter into the town. Their confused retreat helped the besiegers to follow them without resistance; the town was for some time at the mercy of the provoked conquerors. Twenty purses of piaftres, four hostages of the principal personages of the town, and the promise of not assisting the Turks any more, were the conditions which the conquered were obliged to comply with. The Russian Squadron returned from thence to Paros, laden with a very considerable booty."

Constantinople, Sept. 3. There has been an order issued, that all unmarried people, and those who have not very particular business, should be sent out of the capital, and they are daily transporting numbers of people. One hundred and fifty of these had the

misfortune to be lost in the gulf of Nicomedia, three days ago, in a strong gale of wind.

Advices from Smyrna mention, that a dreadful fire broke out there on the 21st inst, which raged with such fury for 24 hours, that it threatened no less than the destruction of the whole city. The Turks and Jews have been the principal sufferers. The whole quarter, inhabited by the latter, has been burnt, except a few houses. It is calculated that upwards of 1500 houses are consumed, and near double the number of shops. The European merchants fortunately have not experienced any material loss.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 18. The parliament has lately issued an arret much to the satisfaction of private families. It forbids all merchants and traders to sell any merchandizes, and to all persons of whatsoever state or condition they may be, to lend money to minors, or give them credit for any trinkets or other effects, without the consent of fathers or mothers, tutors or guardians, under pain of the loss of the notes, or other obligations, they may have received at the time of entrusting them, and confiscation of the things sold or lent.

Paris, Oct. 10. The government has augmented the pensions of those fathers, who were heretofore jesuits, and are seventy years of age, one hundred livres a year. Near Grosbois, in Brie, there was a convent of Camaldules, the only house of the order in France, which the government has thought fit to suppress, allowing the common monks a pension of eight hundred livres per annum each, and the prior of thousand two hundred. A new body of law is going to be made for the island of Corsica, and every necessary step is taking to forward it.

NOTES to our CORRESPONDENTS.

POETICUS ought to defer writing songs until he has no need of being informed, for flame will not rhyme with swain.

The second letter from A. M. is received. with which it will be necessary to close the subject of Baptism; as it is less probable, that it should be farther elucidated, than that the gravity of readers should think it tediously extended.

Errata in the Poem called Barnard's Ghost, in our Magazine for August.

For support, read supports.—For the patriot crew, read thy patriot, &c.

In the above poem, finished in September, this mark of reference * belongs to the fifth, this † to the sixth line, for the late Sir Francis Delaval.—For sink so deep, read sinks.—faction's tribunes, read factious.—For as constant as the sun, read and constant, &c.—from the social aid, read for the social, &c.—For the guardian of the land, read guardian.—For flows the graceful fold, read flow.—For trumps read trump.—For monument monuments enroll'd.—For your own, read their own.